The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

42—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882.

PPING.

AND ORIENTAL PANY.

ROSETTA, leaving Bombay pany's Steamers will call at Galle.

Z, PORT SAID, MALTA, TH, LONDON, BRINDISI, D MARSEILLES.

following or other ners will be despatched

		H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
ETIA	2749	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
OR	1409	750	E. P. Edmond	12th ,,
A	2809	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
S	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
HARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
LLA	3560	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
HGAR	3021	450	R. G. Murray..	13th ,,
NA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th ,,
T	3442	530	W. E. Breeze..	27th ,,

ch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, on the day of sailing.

rs are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINNICK, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every e Steamers marked L. proceed direct to Lon- at Plymouth. By the others Passengers sels at Suez.

kets are now issued at reduced rates as under: MONTHS—From date of departure to that of

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
.. Rs.	960	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
se. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
THS.			
.. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
se. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
Said)	3542	550	G. Lee.....	5th May.
HIND .023	700		J. C. Babot	19th ,,
..... 3960	600		P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
..... 3000	700		A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class. re to Adelaide, Mel- Rs. Rs. bourne or Sydney and back (avail- ..... 600 375 time months) ..... and back (available for two ..... 150 75 or Singapore and back do. 450 275

for Australia change steamers at Galle. leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
April 24, 1882.

ATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

ENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
R. 500 }	I Class	R. 450 }	Including
340 }	wines.	II do. 350 }	wines.
III do.... 150 }	with	III do. 155 }	with
	100l.		100l.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
CAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R. 95 Brighton Route R. 80
,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 55
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 130
,, II do. do. ,, 105 do. ,, 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for
NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES
on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercic..	2,00	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	F. Marcovich..	1,927	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS ..	A. Tercic	2,000	400	2nd May.
s. s. AGLAIA ..	F. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 28th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA.....	R. Hutchison	2,200	400	9th June.
HISPANIA.....	— Laird	3,300	500	23rd do.
ROUMANIA.....	Jas. Harris	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

THE s.s. "Sicily," Captain GREEN, will SAIL on TUESDAY MORNING.

A few passages are available on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1882.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Coompta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA.

2,280 Tons, 300 H. P. nomi.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON *VIA* EITHER PORT.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa ..... Rs. 400
,, to London *via* either port. 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool Without extra charge

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Coupon and Hotel Coupon system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Jahrein, Bushire, Fao, & Mosreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE,

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

TWO thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN or PARSEE FITTERS (leading hands) for the ERECTING SHOP, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore. None need apply who have not had previous charge of pits. Apply, sending copies of testimonials, to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, S. P. and D. Railway, LAHORE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

INTENDING PURCHASERS from the CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK-MART are hereby requested to direct their coachmen to take them where a BIG PADLOCK is placed in the middle of the shop, at No. 47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, Fort, a few paces' walk from the *Times of India* office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of KUSTOORCHUND ANANDROOP, otherwise ANANDROOP KUSTOORCHUND, late of Jalna, in the Territories of His Highness the Nizam, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

LUTCHIRAM LAKHMICHUND of Jalna aforesaid, the constituted attorney of SAHABA BAI, the widow of the abovenamed deceased, and sole Executrix of his Will according to the tenor thereof, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Petitioner has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for a GRANT to him of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased. ALL PERSONS claiming to have any INTEREST in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1882.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.....	Cash	Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	,,	5-0
Do. Pints.....	,,	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,, 100	2 8
,, ,,	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
,, ,, ,,	,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.

THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY TRINOPTICON DIORAMA

ON THE MAIDAN.
EVERY NIGHT
Commencing punctually at 9 p. m.

THE ZULU WAR.

NEW COMIC SCENES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND SPECIALITIES.

REDUCED PRICES.
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, As. 8, As. 4.

NOTICE !—CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS HALF PRICE TO FIRST AND SECOND SEATS.

Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER, VOCALIST, & LECTURER—DENBIGH NEWTON.
OFFICE :—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MANCHABAI, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Balgovandass Hurgovandas, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to GOVIND RAMJEE and SAMULDAS BHUVANIDASS, who carry on the business of Contractors under the name and style of GOVIND RAMJEE, SAMULDASS and COMPANY, the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Oak Lane, No. 11, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, if there be any.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold ground, containing by admeasurement 30,965 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 182, 185 and 188, and which is bounded on the east partly by the property of Mariambibi, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim valad Fazoodeen Nowrangay, on the west by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on the north by the Mahomedan burial ground, and on the south by the property of Nagia Jasoo Kinay, bears the Revenue Survey No. 286, and situated at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvi, lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda and C. India Railway Company.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold ground, containing by admeasurement 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 182, 185 and 188, in the sub-district of Mandvi, lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda and C. India Railway Company, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, on the west partly by the ground of Dossabhoy Butchajee, and partly by the ground of Reverend Gabriel DeSilva, on the north by the Government ground, and on the south by the ground of Maria, widow of Rascoal Jao Kinay.—Dated this 29th day of April 1882.

JANARDHEN & HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 375 OF 1880.

DEWKABAI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Mandvi Bunder, daughter of the late THUCKER PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, an infant under the age of eighteen years, by her next friend and husband, THUCKER MOWJEE SEWJEE .....Plaintiff.

vs.

NANBAI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, widow and executrix of the said THUCKER PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, residing at Mandvi Bunder aforesaid, a lunatic, by OOKERDA DAMJEE and PREMJEE COOVERJEE, respectively, of Bombay Hindoo merchants, committees of her estate, and BURJORJEE PALLONJEE of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Queen's-road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, bearing date the twenty-second September, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, are hereby REQUIRED TO FILE such CLAIMS in writing in my Office in the Court House within ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

"GENERAL" and "WHOLESALE" Price Lists are hereby cancelled. A Revised Edition of each will shortly be issued.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

THE Undersigned are now well supplied with this preparation, and have made special arrangements for continuous shipments from the Makers. They recommend it as THE BEST PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.

Tin, 7 annas—Dozen Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

THIS renowned wine maintains its long established high character. A shipment has just been received, and is now being bottled.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet not otherwise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and counteracts the depressing effect of hot weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CAUTION.—The term "Hair-Douche" now pirated by other advertisers was coined by the undersigned and strictly applies to their preparation only. The full name "Equatorial Hair-Douche" has been registered and cannot be pirated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE strong point in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

The undersigned believe that they have contrived the best system of filtration and charcoal treatment yet employed; and their arrangements for bottle cleansing embraces specially constructed machinery which secures perfect purity in the bottles previous to use.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	,, 1 0
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AIDS TO SIGHT.

SPECTACLES.

Best Pebble, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames	Rs.	28
In Aluminium Frames	,,	6
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ... Rs. 5

DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, PINCE-NEZ, OR FOLDERS.

Best Pebble, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	30
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ...	,,	8

Finest Optical Glass, for Long or Short Sight.

Skeleton Folders, Springs and attachment riveted on Lense ... ... Rs. 3

Finest Optical Glass, for Long, Short, or Stigmatic Vision.

In Nickel-plated, Incorrodible Frames, White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses, Cut in the Cylindrical, Periscopic, Bi-convex, or Bi-concave form ... Rs. 5

A Morocco Case and (if required) a Silk Cord is supplied with each of the above.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A Large Selection.

D. S KEMP & CO.,
ASSO H SE, BOMBAY

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have been awarded.

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES

AT EXHIBITIONS IN

INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb.	,, 0 12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

TROPICAL ANGOLAS AND SOFT INDIA TWEEDS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

BEG to call special attention to their fine STOCK of the above goods suitable for wear during the HOT WEATHER. The prices will be found as reasonable as those paid at Home and the FIT, WORK and QUALITY is in all cases guaranteed.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRACH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER ...	Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESS ...	For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S ...	Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH ...	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO. ...	Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE ...	Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS ...	Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KERSON ...	Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD. ...	Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H. ...	"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVEN'S ...	Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD LD. ...	Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S ...	Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS' ...	Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & Co. ...	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LATE FRANCIS) ...	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALL ...	Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., ...	Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT Co. ...	Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., A.X. ...	Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-face watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless, crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held THIS EVENING at 6 p. m., (Bombay time.)

H. M. PHIPSON,
Bombay Club, May 1, 1882 Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, 1st May, 1882.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th April, 1882.

SPARKLING

VIN-VITÆ.

A DELICIOUS and wholesome sparkling PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest and unequalled AROMA and TASTE, is AGREEABLE, INVIGORATING and INVALUABLE as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, and all classes of People, both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

TAKEN with meals VIN-VITÆ stimulates the Appetite and assists Digestion. By its daily use it checks Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other DISORDERS of the BOWELS caused by the excessive heat of the climate. It prevents Skin Eruptions and Prickly Heat, the most troublesome of Indian ailments.

To weak children and consumptive people VIN-VITÆ forms an essential article for daily use, as under its beneficial influence Health and Vigour are speedily restored, night sweats cease, and a healthy natural sleep is obtained.

VIN-VITÆ is beneficial to women during lactation, and especially during the convalescent stage of many depressing disorders.

VIN-VITÆ is safely recommended to patients in cases where ALL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IS OBJECTIONABLE.

VIN-VITÆ is strongly commended to the notice of those whose MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWERS are overstrained by much BRAIN-WORK and BODILY EXERTION.

Per doz., Rs. 2-0 ; per case of two doz., Rs. 4-8.

VIN-VITÆ is prepared only by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality)
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME.....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or who are indebted to, the Estate of the late Major H. LEES SMITH, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent Survey of India, are requested to send the same to the President Committee of Adjustment within one month from this date.

W. G. TREVOR, Lieut.-Col,
16th Regt., Bo. N. I.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Poona, 25th April, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphin. Circle, Bombay.—Just received another consignment of our celebrated Sewing Machines. Come and see these before purchasing any other. A large variety to select from.

TO LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Graham's Buildings, suitable for Offices. Apply to W. and A. GRAHAM & Co., Fort.

JUST received, per s.s. Sunrise, perambulators, rocking horses, and a variety of mechanical toys and fancy dolls.—S. Cursetjee Majoo, 20, Meadow Street.

REMOVAL.—I have this day OPENED my shop at No. 1, Hornby Row, opposite the G. P. O.—E. L. BRANDON, Watchmaker, &c., from London.

AUCTION SALE at Tarwady, Malabar Hill, of Mr. J. G. Smith's household furniture, Kesterton's barouche, office brougham, bay Arab horse, &c., to-day at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, Schiedmayer's PIANO, Singer's SEWING MACHINE with cover, Side, Saddle and Perambulator. Apply R. S., care of this paper.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

MONEY seems to continue very plentiful in London. The returns of the Bank of England show further strengthening of the Reserve, which has now risen to the very high point of 44 per cent. of the Liabilities ; and in the open market the discount rate for 3 and 4 months' best bills is ½ per cent. under the low Bank minimum of 3 per cent. Silver seems in demand for shipment, and is quoted 1-16 higher, viz., 52 5-16d. Rupee Paper is given unaltered, but Consols are advanced to £101-15.

The sale of Goat Skins in London has come to a close, and the result has been a fall since last sales of 1d. to 2d. for heavy, and 3d. to 4d. for light weights. The sale of Sheep Skins, which followed, opened at a decline of 1d. on the previous rates.

The Produce markets were little changed. In Wheat there was little doing, but prices were firm at 9-2 for No. 1 Soft White and 8-8d. for No. 2. Hard Red was quoted 42 to arrive *vid* Canal.

Linseed was unchanged, being quoted Calcutta, to arrive *viâ* Canal 46s. and *vid* Cape 46-6d. ; Bombay, spot 46s., to arrive 46-3d.

Rapeseed, Calcutta Brown, spot 46s., to arrive 42-6 ; Guzerat Yellow, spot 50-6, to arrive 48s.

In Liverpool supplies of cotton were said to be freely offered, and the sales were 12,000 bales, with no change in official quotations. To arrive we quote Oomras Fine, F. G. clause, April-May shipment, *vid* Canal, 5¾d. The London market was steady and quotations are Good Fair Bengals 4¾d., Fair Coconadas 5¼d., Good Fair Westerns 4¾d., Good Fair Timevelly 5¾d.

The week's returns give a total sale of 65,000 bales. The trade had taken freely (including forwarded) 66,000 bales, and exports had been 11,000 bales, but imports had been large, 123,000 bales ; so that the stock had run up to 953,000 bales.

In America the most noticeable feature is that the receipts for the week rather exceed those of last season, and it is probable that the deficiency now shown on last year's crops has reached its maximum. At least it will not be much exceeded ; and this undoubtedly points to the 5½ million crop, which seems now very generally accepted.

The following are our weekly figures giving the statistical position of the article :—

	1881-82.	1880-81.
Total receipts at U.S. Ports since 1st Sept.	4,282,000	5,323,000
Week's receipts	33,000	31,000
Total exports to U. K. to date	1,992,000	2,320,000
Do. to Continent	1,023,000	1,503,000
Stock at the shipping Ports	629,000	606,000
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,980,000	3,080,000
Of which Surats	845,000	466,000

The figures for the United Kingdom are :—

Total Stock in Liverpool	953,000	1,003,000
Of which East Indian	92,000	61,000
Do. In London	65,000	43,000
Prices of Mid Uplands	6 11-16	5 15-16
Do. F. Dholleras	4¼	4 5-16

There has been rather more disposition on the part of shippers to do business in Cotton to-day, but there is no change in rates. Several large contracts are reported in Fully Good and Fine Dholeras. The rates of the day are for Dholeras, Fine Rs. 204, Fully Good Rs. 194, and Good Rs. 188 to Rs. 189.

In Oomras prices are rather irregular and difficult to quote, as there are few lots now available here and supplies up-country are almost finished.

Broach has been sold at Rs. 231, for European and Rs. 228 for native selection.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at quotations, with a fair off-take from the Bazaar.

Copper Braziers have been largely sold to arrive for May and June shipment at Rs. 45-8, but on the spot sales can be made at Rs. 47, and in some cases even ½ to ¾ Rupee more has been paid.

Yellow Metal Braziers have also been sold for arrival at Rs. 35-8.

FREIGHTS.—The market is rather steady by the Canal to Liverpool, in consequence of the steamer Accacia having been taken off the berth. 33-9d, was accepted in the morning, but at the close of the day not less than 35s. would be taken. *Vid* Cape ships still keep out, and the small amount of ready tonnage is being re-let at higher rates.

EXCHANGE.—We again repeat yesterday's quotations :—

	Demand.	3 months.	4 months.
Banks	1 8⅛	1 8 7-16	1 8 15-32
	3 months.	6 months.	
Credits	1 8⅛	1 8 21-32.	
Documents	1 8 17-32	1 8 11-16.	
France	216½	215½.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady, and we quote 4 per cents. 101 9-16 and 4 4 10½, Banks, Press, and Miscellaneous shares are unchanged. In Land Companies Colaba, are Rs. 15 higher.

In Spinning shares, after a long depression, some reaction has at last set in. There has been a good demand for the shares of almost all the companies, and a very general advance has been established of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	30 p.c.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	200	12½	2 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	755
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	210
	* For distribution.				

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	220
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. a	550
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	670
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	660
Coorla Mills	800	500	1,000	50	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	480
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	30	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	955
Hybrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,050xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	600
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	915
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	1,900xd
Mahalukshmi	450	1,000	500	Rs. 55	750
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. a.	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,115
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	70	900
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. a.	860
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	695
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,120
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	875
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 30	575
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	810
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	900	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	67
Dharwar Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	60	1,025
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	20	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,600
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	550
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.	335
New Indian Press	2,400	112	125	Rs. 13	305
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,000	23	1,075
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	..	450
Volkart's Press Co	450	0	a	..	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	145x 130d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	7,500	1,500	225	2,475
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	80	5 p.ct.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	24
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	900
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	955
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Zaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		5	..	..

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April as compared with that for the 18th April :—

LIABILITIES.	18th April. Rs. A. P.	25th April. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966 1 1	30,11,966 1 1
Treasury Balances	2,35,735 9 9	2,40,84,423 11 6
Other Deposits	2,51,57,617 0 8	2,34,02,637 2 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	16,27,845 5 7	12,50,492 9 3
Sundries	13,05,617 12 2	13,70,443 11 1
Rs..	7,46,12,583 0 6	7,31,28,960 12 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	70,49,838 6 0	72,39,739 15 0
Other authorized Investments	43,77,020 0 0	43,71,020 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	80,07,053 6 7	81,50,889 10 2
Do. do. do.	66,45,556 4 6	66,57,977 4 10
Bills Discounted	2,36,90,562 14 11	2,21,96,319 11 8
Balances with other Banks	8,40,075 3 10	8,99,176 2 0
Bullion	5,81,649 2 0	7,47,565 11 2
Dead Stock	11,91,142 4 0	11,91,191 1 1
Stamps	5,365 15 0	9,208 9 0
Sundries	3,75,906 8 11	3,72,382 15 5
Cash at Head Office	83,61,988 6 10	83,23,944 14 0
Do. at Branches	1,33,61,514 8 7	1,26,48,635 11 5
Rs..	7,46,12,582 0 6	7,31,28,960 12 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamship Nympoea, 1,283 tons, Captain J. Wallace, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Bancoora, 2,245 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Tellicherry (26th April), in ballast.

THE steamship Corinth, 1,630 tons, Captain J. Holloway, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (1st April), with a cargo of 2,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Commander G. Nelson, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Liverpool (28th March), with the following passengers :—Mr. H. Clifton, Mr. J. C. Townsend, Master F. Blodwell, Master R. Blodwell, and Miss H. Blodwell. She brought the following cargo :—230 packages beer, 531 packages piecegoods, 157 cases whiskey, 85 bales twist, 100 cases brass, 4 cases medicine, 750 cases iron sheets, 750 bundles iron hoops, 56 cases bottles, 100 cases brass wire, 5,300 bricks, 8 packages earthenware, 12 packages clay, 11 cases umbrellas, 11 cases screws, 250 cases soap, 6 cases provision, 16 cases glass, 31 plates and 3,243 bars iron, 500 barrels alum, 10 packages paper, 75 kegs nails, 17 packages storax, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Bancoora (s)	Henderson	Tellicherry, April 26.
29	Clan Gordon (s)	Nelson	Liverpool, March 28.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Cardiff, April 1.
	Arundel	Proffin	Mauritius, Feb. 21.
30	Boston City (s)	Kerr	Hartlepool, Mar. 31.
	Kenyon	Crotlogh	Mauritius, March 6.
	Inflexible (s)	Cumming	Sunderland, Mar. 6.
	Pedt. Garfield	.....	Sunderland.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Nympoea (s)	Wallace	Marseilles.

The following vessel obtained their port-clearance on Saturday last :—
Steamer Manilla, Dodero, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels have cleared on Saturday last :—
Steamer Euphrates, for Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, for Zanzibar.
Steamer Calder, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Enchantress, for Continent.
Steamer Henzada, for Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Siree Runganayaqee, for Calicut, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April ARRIVAL.
26 Chindwara (s)....Allen.....Bombay, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.—Steamer Ellora and City of London. Ships Strathcarn and Alice D. Cooper.
April 28.—Steamer Pekin, Curiew, Enterprise, Reliance and Sir John Lawrence. Ship Balkamah.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.
27 Merkara (s) .... London.
28 Pekin (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

April DEPARTURES.
26 Asia (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Bristow (s)..... ..... Coast.
27 Culna (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona (s)—11 packages papers and 2 bales pasto boards, Times of India ; 2 cases spectacles Volkart Brothers ; 60 drums sperm oil, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 6 casks ink John Fleming and Co.
Sunrise (s)—167 cases window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.
Hydaspes (s)—15 packages paper, Times of India.
Venetia (s)—2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 1,41,000) National Bank ; 310 boxes silver bars and coins (Rs. 8,77,750) Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.
Speke Hall (s)—1 cask glass inkstands, F. Fischer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Helios (s)—8 cases anilive dye and 3 casks cheese, Volkart Brothers ; 327 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Daver and Sons.
Venetia (s)—4 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Grampion (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Cape Comorin (s)—300 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Mathem Bedlington (s)—36 bales wool, Jeemandass Premjee ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 511 cwts hemp, Heerjee Laljee ; 165 cwts myrabollams.
Petriana (s)—750 cwts bones, Jan Mahomed and Peerbhoy ; 14 cwts wheat, Rujbally Alluraza ; 1 bale skins, skins, Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patell, 300 bales cotton waste, Farnham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 9 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co ; 1000 cwts musturdseed, Volkart Brothers.
Hampshire (s)100—bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Carmona (s)—300 bales cotton, M. G. Liladhur Pasta.
Muskota—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bean Uamha—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn Laljee Poonsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Darlington (s)—9 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 325 cwts galls, and 624 cwts muxvonica, Thuckersey Soondersdas.
China (s)—5 cases mace Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 100 cwts horns, F. M. Dunn ; 50 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bogabhoy ; 26 cwts horns, Caderbhoy Mahomedally ; 8 bales hides Rajbhoy Tyebally ; 11 bales hides, Shaik Peerbhoy and Co ; 47 bales hides Mahomed Cassally and Co ; 18 bales skins Shaik Poolay and Co ; 13 bales skins, Mahomedally Tyeb and Co ; 23 bales hides and skins, V. A. S. Mohideen Sahib and Co ; 23 bales skins, Syed Amed Weera and Co ; 21 bales skins, P. M. S. Shirajoodin and Co ; 1 bale cotton, C. N. Meera and Co.
Marrice et Reunion (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Irene Morris (s)—1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, L. Singer and Co.
Empire (s)—6,100 cwts linseed, and 750 cwts rapeseed, John Marshall ; 1,550 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regent (s)—100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Satuput and Co.
North Durham (s)—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Wilton (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lancaster (s)—4,000 cwts wheat and 8,700 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Troubadour (s)—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brother.
Anny Dora (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, 17,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater—30 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Daylight—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mount Lebanon (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co ; 1,380 cwts wheat, 6,053½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 cwts coir yarn, F. Satuquet and Co.
Bedouin (s)—1,031 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sapphire (s)—9,600 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Manilla (s)—½ bale cotton, Miss Bates.

FOR GENOA.

Sapphire (s)—675 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—30 cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Helios (s)—50 bales twist, Doongersy Gaungjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Helios (s)—1,075 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithany.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—106 bales cotton, R. Luxmondass.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 1.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Officiating Chief Justice.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank *vs* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha *vs* Trickumjee Vellice and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

419-81—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett *vs* Ruttonsey Khatao —Muljee and B.
81-82—Hearn, C and L.—Permanundas Jewandas *vs* Jamnabai and another.
90-82—Payne and G—Mahomed Ally Mullick Moodliar *vs* Noor Mahomed Hajee Somar and others—Balkrishna and B.
91-82—Prescot and W.—Thucker Kesowjee Jadowjee and another *vs* Pemavahoo and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Defended.
93-82—Jefferson, B and D—Withuldas Hurgowandass *vs* Hassibai.
95-82—Macfarlane and E—Ruttanbai *vs* Jugonnath Devjee and others—J. C. Cama.
96-82—Tyabjee and D—Memon Oosman Shareef *vs* Khatisabee and others—Khunderao M.
97-82—In person—Amature Rahiman Bebee and another *vs* Mahomed Begun and another—R. M. Sayani.
103-82—Tobin and R—M. A. De Souza *vs* M. C. De Sousa.
105-82—Payne and G—Hajee Abdool Wyad Oosman and another *vs* J. A. Cave—Prescot and W.

Long Cause.

71-80—R. M. Sayani—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy *vs* Ebrahim Alloo Tricamaneyjee and another.—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

312-78—Hore C. and B—Ruttonjee Bomonjee *vs* Dossabhoy Bezonjee.

Long Causes.

344-80—Macfarlane and E—Merwanjee Hormusjee *vs* Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy and another—Payne and G., and H. C. and L.
279-81—Tobin and R.—Rughoonath Gunesh Naik *vs* Atmaram Vinayek Patker—Macfarne and E.
288-81—R. M. Sayani—Ruttonsey Morarjee and others *vs* Jumnadas Pitamberdas—Shapoorjee and T.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peersbhoy *vs* Memon Suleman Joosub and another—In person.
145-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others *vs* Kessorilal and another—Jefferson B and D. and P. and G.
35-81—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner *vs* Kesowjee Toolsidas—Tobin and R.
260-81—Tobin and R—Valbai *vs* Lilbai.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	76·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind	SSW, SSE, SSW, W, WSW SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 29.

Barr, Capt., Bo. S. C., on Subsidiary leave, from Sutna.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Heaviside, Major, Bl. R. E., on leave, to England.
Haydon, Capt., Bo. R. E., on leave, to England.
Stack, Lt.-Col., Bo. 3rd Q. O. L. C., on leave, to Deesa.
Babington Peile, Capt., Bo. 2nd. Gr. N. I., to rejoin, to Rajkote.

APRIL 30.

Burrows, Lt., M.R.I. Rifles, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters.

Poona, April 28.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. R. L. Retallack, 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
7th Regt. N. I.—Surg. A. F. Ferguson, I. M. D., to officiate in medical charge, vice Brig. Surg. Pinkerton, appointed to officiate in medical charge 21st N. I.
10th Regt. N. I.—Surg. Major R. C. Thorp, M. (offg. in medical charge 21st N. I.), to officiate in medical charge of the Wing at Bombay.
21st Regt. N. I.—Brig. Surg. J. Pinkerton, M. D., (offg. in medical charge 7th N. I.), to officiate in medical charge as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon Major Thorp, appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Wing 10th N. I.
29th Regt. N. I.—Major C. A. Cuninghar, Wing Officer (seconded), to be Wing Commandant, vice Major Sartorius, appointed 2nd in Command 21st N. I.

Major G. F. Bryant, Wing Officer (2), Wing Comdr. to be Wing Comdr., vice Major C. Cuninghame, seconded for service on the Staff.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to general duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Surg. S. Townsend, M.D., general duty Mhow circle. This officer will travel under clause X para. 160, Transport Regulations part II.
Surg. R. R. K. Elmes, general duty Presidency circle.
Surg. J. MacGregor, I. M. D., appointed to general duty Poona circle.
Surg.-Major A. W. G. Adey, I. M. D., is transferred from general duty Poona circle to general duty Mhow circle.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Qr.-mr. Lt. Rowland Bayly, Rl. Lancaster Regt., is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to join the 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt., into which he has recently exchanged.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 25th April :—

Major W. R. Trevelyan, S. C., 2nd in Command, 1st Regt. (Grenadiers) N. I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

17th Lancers—Regtl. order dated 23rd Feb., appointing Capt. F. W. Benson, Interpr. to the Regt. in addition to his other duties, vice Russell, a probationer for the Army Pay Dept.

Regtl. order dated 23rd Feb., reconstructing the Regtl. Committee of Paymastership as follows, consequent on the departure of Capt. J. M. Russell to join the seconded Dept. at Poona, on probation :—

President—Major S. M. Benson. Members—Capt. F. W. Benson and Lieut. H. C. Jenkins. Capt. F. W. Benson will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Col. C. Clarke (unemployed) to England from date of embarkation for six months, on private affairs.
R. H. A.—Major F. W. Ward (D. Baty. B. Brig.) from 25th April to 23rd June to the Nelgherries, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 18th April 1882.

13th Hussars.—Subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C., Lieut. and Adjt. J. Blagrove is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjt. Dated 1st April.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. W. Montgomery, Rl. West Surrey Regt., having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the hony. rank of Capt. Dated 29th April 1881.

Capt. Montgomery is posted to the 10th Hussars.

Capt. Levett Holt Bennett, Scottish Rifles, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Capt. Dated 15th Sept. 1881.

Capt. Bennett is posted to tha 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.

Lieut. Col. N. Macdonald, Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st to which he has been posted.

Intimation having been received from Horse Guards, that Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. H. E. Glass, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regt., will be placed upon half pay from the 1st April that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Capt. C. P. Egerton, Dorsetshire Regt., whose tour of service as A.-de-C. on the Staff of the Lieut. Govr. Punjab has expired, posted to the 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., pending absorption.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian at Peshawar on the 3rd April. —Capt. W. H. Firth, Rl. A. Lieut. J. E. Nixon, 18th B. C.; Lieut. H. Watson, 41st N. I.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major:—Capt. J. B. Carey, 2nd Bn. N. Staffordshire Regt.

Lieut. P. L. Williams, E. B. 4th Brig. R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Secundrabad, and Jain B. By. C. Brid. Rl. H. A. to which he has been appointed.

Lieut. A. Tracey, K. By. 5th Brig. R. A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Rawal Pindi, and join D. By. A. Brig. R. H. A., to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieuts. A. L. Campbell, 2nd Bn. ; R. A. Fraser, 1st Bn.

H.M. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following temporary office of paymastership in the 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., with effect from the 4th March consequent on Asst. Paymaster C. F. H. Beardmore, Army Pay Dept., having been invalided to England :—

President.—Major A. H. Vaughan.
Members.—Capt. R. S. I. O'Brien and Lieut. H. Bower.

Qrmr. W. Shea, 1st Bn. Durham Light Inf., is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Bn., to which he has been transferred.

Qrmr. J. Lamb, 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join the 5th Bn., to which he has been transferred.

The appointment of a master shoemaker at the Army Clothing Agency, Alipore, having been sanctioned by the Govt. of India, the Supdt, and Agent is prepared to consider applications from fully qualified non-commissioned officers of good character which should be submitted direct to him, with a statement of their qualification and experience in the trade, through commanding officers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

13th Hussars.—Major R. Knox, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.—Major H. Greatwood, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

On the recommendation of midical boards, undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, the periods specified :—

10th Hussars.—Lieut. (Adjt.) C. Sandes, 8 months.
1st Bv. Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, 9 months.
2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. (Instr. of Musky.) W. F. Courties, 9 months.
2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.—Major E. B. S. Bramley, 12 months.
Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. J. L. Hewson (Paymaster 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders,) 9 months.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence :—

1st Class Apoth. C. Hart, for six months in India, from date of availing himself of it, of urgent private affairs.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st B. South Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C. C. Smyth to be Interp. there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Lieut. J. S. Cave-Browne-Cave proceeding on leave to England. Dated 30th March.

Major A. Campbell, R. A., is directed to proceed from Sialkot Allahabad; for puty with No. 6 By. 11th Brig.

Capt. G. D. King-Harman, West Surrey Regt. lately employed on the Personal Staff of H. H. the Lieut. Govr. North. W. P. and Oudh, is, posted to the 2nd B. West Surrey Regt. pending absorption.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Col. C. Clarke, (Unemployed,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to Englann, for six months on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Rl. Irish Fusiliers.—Major M. Fawkes, to England, far fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
Lieut. J. D. Standen, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Rl. Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. J. Despared, to England; for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. T. Mayne, (Instr. of Musty.), to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
Lieut. J. D. Standen, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Rl. Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. J. Despared, to England; for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. T. Mayne, (Instr. of Musty.), to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
1st Bn. Durham L. I.—Lieut. Col

TELEGRAMS.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

A serious damper was thrown over the Gymkhana meeting, the first this season, by an accident to Lieutenant Sherston, of the Rifle Brigade. He was riding in the side-saddle race, and collided with a big post, marking the boundary of the course; and horse and rider fell. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the injured man was removed to his quarters. The doctors believe the injuries sustained though serious.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

I am glad to be able to report that Lieutenant Sheraton has had a good night, and is out of danger.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 30.

The members of the local Bar, through Mr. Smith, presented an address to Mr. J. D. Sandford, the Chief Judge, on the eve of his retirement from the Bench to take up the acting appointment of Resident during Sir James Gordon's absence in England.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SENDING THREATENING LETTERS TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A clerk named Young has been charged at Doncaster with sending threatening letters to Her Majesty the Queen in order to extort money.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Earl Cowper has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and it is currently reported that Earl Spencer will be appointed to succeed him.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

It is officially announced that Earl Spencer is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He will, however, retain his seat in the Cabinet.

ITALY AND THE ASSAB QUESTION.

Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords this evening, said there was no truth in the report which had gained ground, that Sir Augustus Paget and Signor Mancini had jointly signed a protocol recognising Italy's right to construct fortifications for the defence of the settlement at Assab Bay as Italian territory.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The following is the result of the race for one thousand guineas:—

Saint Margaret	...	...	...	...	1
Shotover	...	...	...	...	2
Nellie	...	...	...	...	3

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The report of the Select Committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act recommends that the State should advance purchase money to tenants, and that arrears before 1878 be cancelled and subsequent arrears added to the purchase money

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

An Imperial order has been issued to the authorities in Southern Russia directing them to protect the Jews from further outrages.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Kaleteur, outward bound, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Total week's sales of Cotton		65,000 bales.
" " " Surats		12,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		123,000 "
" " " Surats		23,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		953,000 "
" " " Surats		92,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		65,000 "

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¾
4½ per cent. do.	91¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
Bar Silver	52 5/16
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼

Arrivals—Spearman, Nicosian, and Florence.
Departures—Marian, Kathleen, Harvest, and Hasland.

We publish this morning a supplement of local and general Indian news, including a long letter from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Bombay Government, on the subject of local self-government.

The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India that he cannot sanction the proposed guarantee by the Government of Bombay of certain Port Trust debentures. The arrangements in connection with the guarantee of debentures are therefore at a standstill, pending receipt of Lord Hartington's despatch on the subject.

With reference to the para. about the illness of Mr. Framjeer Hormarjee of "Lowjee Castle," we are glad to hear that Mr. Hormarjee has almost recovered from the indisposition he had been suffering from lately.

We are glad to hear that Captain Fulford, who was recently attacked and wounded by a Ghazi at Peshawur, is progressing favourably, though he is not yet out of danger.

The Earl of Ilchester, Sir Arthur Stepney, and Mr. Melville arrived at Bushire on the 10th instant. The two latter only remained in Bushire a few hours, and left by the steamer Euphrates for Busreh the same day. The Earl of Ilchester left on the morning of the 11th for Shiraz, intending to travel post through Persia to Resht and embark at Enzeli for London, *vid* St. Petersburg.

Mr. G. R. Elsmsie has been confirmed in his appointment as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

It is reported that a Government Tonga Dâk will shortly be sanctioned from Pir Chowkee to Quetta, in order to accelerate the mail service. Colonel Lang, R.E., has left Quetta, on three months' privilege leave of absence, for England.

No information has reached the Government of India regarding the names of the Afghan Sirdars who accompanied Ayoub Khan and the Lulnab to Teheran.

Three of the Mahsud prisoners, with their families, have been deported to Lahore, and are located at Shahdera, in a building recently vacated by the railway for the Shahdera serai.

The Lahore paper hears from Kabul that Kazi Abdul Kadir has strongly urged the Amir to represent to the British Government the inadvisability of appointing Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan as their Agent in Kabul, on the ground that much which should be kept secret concerning Afghanistan and the Amir's affairs would become known. It is not known whether this counsel has any influence on the Amir's mind. Sirdar Mahomed Alim Khan, who was sent to Kandahar with money by the British Government, has reached Kabul, after disbursing the sums he received. Sirdar Sekunder Khan, son of Sultan Khan Herati, and a very close friend of Abdul Kudus Khan, is engaged in strengthening the cordial relations existing between the Governor of Herat and Ayoub Khan. The wife and two sons of Sekunder Khan are now living in Peshawur. The Afridis are reported to have been greatly disturbed by the recent executions of the Kaka Kheyl prisoners at Peshawur.

During a recent abnormally heavy fall of rain at Kabul, it is reported a building, in which were confined a large number of prisoners, fell, burying in its ruins the whole of the inmates. The work of the Kabul executioners, the Lahore paper suggests, has thus been materially lightened, and the Amir has got rid of a considerable number of enemies—real or supposed—in a manner even more summary than usual.

The *Pioneer* has an article insisting on the desirability of completing the railroad to Quetta. "The consideration which makes the completion of the Quetta railway not so much a piece of work which ought to be undertaken, as one the neglect of which is tantamount to a neglect of duty by the Government, is this:—The Russian advance has now reached beyond the limits which a few years ago were admitted by all parties as the furthest which it could be allowed to reach without active measures of resistance on our part. When a decade back 'alarmists' and 'Russophobists' said: 'Russia means to establish herself at Merv,' the happy-go-lucky school replied: 'Nonsense, she does not mean to do anything of the kind. If she takes Merv we shall be prepared to act; not before.' Now she now none left at the Board of Council of India to take that broad, independent, and withal just view of what is right and conducive to the happiness of the unrepresented millions which Sir Erskine uniformly took. The majority of the members belong to the class of retired Indian bureaucrats. It is but seldom that they advocate at the Council the cause of India. At the best they are so many trimmers. Perhaps Sir Ashley Eden may prove an exception. But it is yet too premature to speak of him. Sir Erskine was indeed an excellent specimen of the genuine Liberal Englishman. We consider his loss irreparable."

Act, and the abolition of the cotton-duties." The *Indian Spectator* says:—"By the death of Sir Erskine Perry the natives of India have lost a valued and upright friend. We are afraid there is has done more than take Merv; she has turned the flank of Merv and is practically established at Sarrakhs further south. So the happy-go-lucky people change their note:—'What can we do? You do not want us to go and turn her out of her new acquisitions. Perhaps she will not come any further.' The answer is: 'We certainly cannot go and turn her out. The consequences of our past inactivity as they are gradually developed are irremediable. But we can do something on our side to show that we are not utterly blind to the meaning of events, and apathetic.' At this moment the smallest, simplest, easiest thing to do is to finish the railway to Quetta."

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah proposes to obtain, if possible, a large emigration party of over 2,000 coolies from Behar. The coolies are required for employment on the extension of the British Burmah railways.

Major C. V. Eccles, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who is at present on leave in England, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of South Australia.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. W. Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps, has sent in his papers to retire from the service, commuting one-third of his pension under the new system published in G. G. O. 34 of 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, York and Lancaster Regiment, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Dyson Lawrie, at Lahore.

On reference to the *Gazette* of the 1st April (War Office), it will be observed that Captain H. Manley Briscoe, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, with eight and a half years' service, has been admitted into the Staff Corps. As the *Pioneer* remarks:—No wonder "Quidnunc" and the other subalterns of the Staff Corps who have to serve twelve years for their Companies are complaining.

The command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by the retirement of Colonel Oldfield, will, it is believed, be filled by the transfer of one of the commandants of the regiments about to be broken up. Of the two probable candidates, Lieutenant-Colonel Unperton obtained the command of the 16th Bengal Cavalry in October, 1876, and Colonel Watson that of the 17th Bengal Cavalry in April, 1878; the latter, however, has more than three years longer service and succeeds to his allowances in 1889, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Upperton will not complete his thirty-eight years' service till 1892.

The new rules regarding the tenure of command in native regiments will only affect four commandants of Bengal Cavalry regiments as regards vacating their appointments on the 1st April, 1883. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle of the 11th B. C., Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., V. C., of the 12th B. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Low of the 13th B. L., should he not be appointed to a Staff appointment before then, and Colonel G. A. Prendergast of the 15th B. C.; all these commandants have already held their appointments over the prescribed period, but are granted extension till 1st April next year. It is rumoured that Colonel Boyle does not return to India, whilst Sir Hugh Gough will in all probability obtain a Brigade Command and Colonel Low be appointed Director of Transport before the new year: this will leave Colonel G. A. Prendergast unprovided for, and he will not complete his service of 38 years till March, 1888, thus having 5 years to revel in the luxury of either unemployed pay in India or furlough pay in England, viz., Rs. 827 a month or £1 a day; not, the *Pioneer* remarks, a a particularly liberal allowance after 30 years' service.

On the subject of the changes necessitated in the order for reducing the cadres of the Indian Army, the *Englishman* writes:—While no re-numbering of regiments will be necessary in the Madras Army, and in the Bombay Cavalry, the cavalry and infantry of the Bengal Army, of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the infantry of the Bombay Army, will have to be re-numbered, or at least a considerable number of the regiments composing those armies. Another point is that there will be a large re-distribution of the remaining regiments throughout India, as many of the corps selected for disbandment are stationed in important garrisons. Thus. Peshawar will lose the 16th Bengal Cavalry and the 35th and 41st Native Infantry. This is perhaps the most striking case of the diminution of an important garrison, but considerable changes will occur in other garrisons, and the Quartermaster-General's Department will have its hands full.

Noticing the fact that the company who have purchased the Southern Mahratta Railways have offered the charge of the construction to the present Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, R.E., the *Pioneer* remarks:—His acceptance of the post would, we presume, as in the case of Sir Henry Tyler, necessitate his retirement from military employ.

The General Feramorz mentioned by the Press Commissioner as having been appointed to the chief military command at Herat is quite unknown to fame. A contemporary notes that there was a General Feramorz Khan once before sent to Herat, but his end was so tragic that the General of that name now deputed by the Amir to visit Abdul Kydus Khan may well feel slightly anxious about his own reception. In 1870-71 Feramorz Khan, an emancipated Kaffir slave, was Commander-in-Chief in Afghanistan, and he marched with Aslam Khan to put down the rebellion raised in Herat by Yakub Khan. While on the march he was murdered at dinner, and Aslam Khan was generally believed to have instigated his death.

A native gentleman, Mr. Syed Mahmood, wil probably be selected to fill the officiating vacancy in the High Court of the North-West Provinces, caused by the departure of the Hon'ble R. C. Oldfield.

The Lahore paper appends to its announcement that the railway to Peshawur will be opened on the 1st May, the following information:—"There is not a keen competition for the post of station master at the stages from Attock to Peshawur; indeed, the officials fear it will be almost impossible to get men to remain in charge unprotected at these stations."

A good deal of speculation has been aroused by Reuter's announcement that Lord Hartington has informed Mr. Macarthur that he will give "careful consideration" to the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. It is to be presumed that the case referred to is Mulhatrao's claim, which he lately placed before the Government of India through the agency of his counsel, Dr. Kavanagh, to greater personal liberty than he has hitherto been allowed, to permission to live in some other place than Madras, of his own choosing, and to have paid over the amount of his wives' *Streedhun*. If any claim to re-consideration of the charges which led to his deposition from the gadee of Baroda were referred to, the general opinion would probably be with the *Pioneer*, that "there is only one reply which a Secretary of State ought properly to make to a member of Parliament asking him to reconsider the case of the ex-Gaekwar, and that would be—'Don't be a fool.'"

The official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 26th April states:—Slight rain fell in seven districts. Prices have risen slightly in Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Farukhapur, and fallen in Moradabad; elsewhere they are stationary. The markets are well supplied. Cholera, is still prevalent in Fyzabad, but is decreasing in Gorakhpur and Sitapur; a few cases are reported from Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Kumaun. Small-pox continues in Cawnpore, Moradabad, Agra, and Jhansi; and typhus has appeared in Kumaun. Cattle-disease has disappeared in Allahabad, but continues in Lucknow, Kumaun, and Jhansi.

The following is the official summary of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ended on the 13th April:—"In the Surma Valley rainy weather continued, causing some damage to bura paddy, but facilitating ploughing. In the Assam Valley unsettled weather and frequent showers; *ahu* paddy being good. In the hill districts stormy weather, attended, in the Khasi Hills, by a heavy hailstorm. Public health generally good, but cholera and small-pox still reported."

The *Indian Railway Service Gazette*:—An accident happened last week to the mail on the East Indian Railway through defects in the permanent way, and it is quite possible that we may, before long, hear of one upon the Jubbulpore line. A considerable portion of that railway between Nynee and Sutna has been laid with new sleepers, and the veriest tyro in railway work knows full well that for some time after such a renewal takes place the road wants carefully watching and the sleepers continually packing; this cannot be done in the present instance because the authorities have reduced the number of men in each platelayer's gang by one-third, and ordered the reduced number to look after two miles more road than they had previously to attend to. Many persons may consider this is carrying economy much too far, but evidently the responsible official does not think so, for *all* the men have been taken away from their work on the permanent way, and placed on the ballast train to load and unload the material it carries. The road is left to look after itself, and in some parts is becoming dangerous for trains to travel over at their booked speed. The platelayers have protested and the drivers complained, but no heed has been given to either.

Sir Erskine Perry appears to be much regretted by the Native Press. *Native Opinion* says of him:—"He was a staunch friend of the natives of India to the last, and opposed Lord Beaconsfield's forward policy, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms

THE USE AND ABUSE OF OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary and Dr. Moore appear to think they have made a great discovery relative to the use of opium—namely, that smoked in moderation it is not deleterious, or at least not more so than the use of alcohol, if so much. But this has been known for years. In Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, a standard work first published nearly thirty years ago, the whole subject is discussed, and a number of authorities are cited to establish the fact that the use of opium is not necessarily deleterious. I transcribe a passage in which the case is very clearly and succinctly stated:—

"We have been in the habit, in this country, of regarding the use of opium in the way of indulgence as an unmitigated evil. And although to accede to the highly-coloured eulogium of Mr. De Quincey would be to rush to the opposite extreme, yet it may perhaps be conceded that our attention has been generally too much directed to the most dismal features of the practice, and that we may have judged too hastily as to its more general effects. Thus Dr. Burnes, long resident in Cutch and at the Court of Scinde, says that 'in general the natives do not suffer much from the use of opium,' and that it 'does not seem to destroy the powers of the body, nor to enervate the mind, to the degree that might be imagined.' And as to the Chinese, Dr. Macpherson observes that 'although the habit of smoking opium is universal among rich and poor, yet they are a powerful, muscular, and athletic people, and the lower orders more intelligent, and far superior in mental acquirements, to those of corresponding rank in our own country.' Among those also who have seen much of the use of opium in Eastern countries there are some who, so far from pronouncing the practice to be an unmitigated evil, actually prefer its general use to that of alcoholic drinks. Thus Dr. Eatwell wrote:—'The question to be determined is, not what are the effects of opium used in excess, but what are its effects on the moral and physical constitution of the mass of individuals who use it habitually, and in moderation, either as a stimulant to sustain the frame under fatigue, or as a restorative and sedative after labour, bodily or mental. Having passed three years in China, I can affirm thus far that the effects of the abuse of the drug do not come very frequently under observation, and that when cases do occur, the habit is frequently found to have been induced by the presence of some painful chronic disease, to escape from the sufferings of which the patient has fled to this resource. That this is not always the case, however, I am perfectly ready to admit; and there are doubtless many who indulge in the habit to a pernicious extent, led by the same morbid influences which induce men to become drunkards in even the most civilised countries; but these cases do not, at all events, come before the public eye. As regards the effects of the habitual use of the drug on the mass of the people, I must affirm that no injurious results are visible. The people generally are a muscular and well-formed race, the labouring portion being capable of great and prolonged exertion under a fierce sun, in an unhealthy climate. Their disposition is cheerful and peaceable, and quarrels and brawls are comparatively heard of amongst the lower orders; whilst in general intelligence they rank deservedly high amongst orientals. I conclude, therefore, with observing that the people are still wanting to show that the moderate use of opium produces more pernicious effects upon the constitution than the moderate use of spirituous liquors; whilst at the same time it is certain that the consequences of the abuse of the former are less appalling in their effects upon the victim, and less disastrous to society at large, than the consequences of the abuse of the latter.' That the effects of opium-eating and opium-smoking in China are not so melancholy as we have been accustomed to suppose, and that, on the whole, they are not worse than those which are produced among ourselves by fermented liquors—this is the substance of Dr. Eatwell's testimony; and so far it is both interesting and satisfactory. But his language is not laudatory, like that of De Quincey. He palliates the vicious indulgence, but says nothing which should recommend the practices to his readers. The medical missionaries to China inform us that confirmed opium-consumers use daily from thirty to two hundred grains of the pure extract, which is equal to twice as much of the crude opium. But were such cases very numerous, they ought to come more frequently under the public eye than, from the testimony of Dr. Eatwell, appears to be the case."

This puts the whole thing in a nutshell.

O. P. I. U. M.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Students' L. and S. Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m. (Bombay-time.)
Diorama, Esplanade, Cruikshank-road, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 29th:—Hancoora (s), from Vellicherry. 29th:—Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool; Corinth (s), Cardiff; Arundel, Mauritius. Yesterday:—Boston City (s), West Hartlepool; Kenyon, Mauritius; Inflexible (s) and President Garfield (s), Sunderland.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessel sailed on the 29th:—Nymphæ (s), for Marseilles.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Naples left the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Clan Lamont and Nymphæ left, and the Clan Gordon and Acacia entered, on Saturday.

Theft.—Prag Mahadoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 27, the property of Rea, woman. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Passengers by the Manilla.—The following additional passengers leave to-day by the Rubatting s.s. Manilla, Commander G. Dodero:—Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire and family, Mr. J. Craddock, and Miss McMillan.

A Dishonest Servant.—Custoor Somajee, a domestic servant, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 10, the property of his master, Sooja Wunna. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A Ferocious Dog.—Benjamin Fernandez, a Goanese tailor, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of suffering a ferocious dog belonging to him to be at large in a public place without a muzzle. He was fined Rs. 5, or in default to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. Murray Mitchel.—It is reported that when this reverend gentleman lately visited the town of Trichoor, in Native Cochin, he paid a visit to a Sanskrit institution there, and held a conversation in Sanscrit for a long while with the Nambudri Brahmins in the institution.—*Madras Times.*

A Breach of the Port Trust Act.—Sheik Hoosein Kodba and eight other tindals of native crafts were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of sailing their vessels in the fair-way of the harbour without exhibiting a light on the night of the 28th ultimo. They were each fined Rs. 10.

Trespass.—Jaishunker Pitamber was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing into the compound of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, at Mahaluxmee, without any satisfactory excuse. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A New Mill Company.—We have received a prospectus of "The People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company," the ultimate object of which is stated to be "to erect and work cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay or other parts of India," but the primary object is "to purchase and take over the cotton-spinning works, properties, and machinery now in course of erection at Chinchpoogly, and belonging to Messrs. James Scott and Co., merchants, 6, Hampar-row." Messrs. James Scott and Co. are the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the new company.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ruckmabai, woman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to her friends and relatives. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Damoodur Chimnajee, who was a tenant of the first prisoner, and stood charged with aiding and abetting her in the commission of her offence, was acquitted. The ornaments in question were ordered to be returned to the rightful owners.

Mr. Mathew Henry Scott's Complaint against Reuter.—There is a Mr. Scott belonging to the Bombay Civil Service, and we think that he would be almost justified in bringing an action for defamation of character against Baron Reuter. Reuter telegraphed out to India that this Mr. Scott had been appointed to a seat in the High Court. The other members of that service, or their friends, seemed to think that this was a personal affront to the many good men and true who had not received the appointment, and a severity of criticism was brought to bear upon the supposed nominee that must have been rather stunning to a quiet gentleman. Then follows the explanation that this was simply one of Reuter's mistakes, and that another Mr. Scott altogether was the one appointed.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Examinations.—The following officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which assembles at the New Secretariat to-day for examination in the native languages:—In Hindustani—Lieutenant D. Anckettell, 4th N. I.; Lieutenant P. A. Watson, 20th N. I.; Lieutenant W. R. Wickham, 28th N. I.; Lieutenant W. F. Cahusac, 16th N. I.; Lieutenant C. S. Minter, No. 2 Mountain Battery; and Lieutenant J. M. Gawne, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment. In Persian High Proficiency test.—Lieutenant F. Chapman, 25th N. L. I. In Persian, according to the standard laid down in Government Resolution No. 4741, 22nd September, 1874.—Lieutenant W. Beville, 29th N. I. In Persian Lower Standard.—Captain D. Dean-Pitt, R. A., Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, B. D. A committee of examination in Hindustani, Lower Standard, will assemble at the mess-house, 21st N. I., Marine-lines, to-day for the examination of candidate:—President—Major Stock. Members—Captain King, Staff Corps, and Captain Beaufort, R. A. Candidate—C. C. Hearsey, 1st Grade Officer Indian Marine.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

PROGRESS OF MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 26.

The Indian Government have consented to His Highness's Government constructing a new line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, a distance of about 90 miles, by borrowing the necessary capital from the Indian markets. The Mysore public cannot be too thankful to the Marquis of Ripon for this concession, as the line will be very useful in developing the resources of the country, and as it will also be a preventive of famine by connecting some of the remote parts of the Province with Bangalore. His Highness's Government will shortly have to raise a loan for taking the work in hand. His Highness's Government have, moreover, wisely determined upon saving annually five lakhs of rupees for investment in productive public works, chiefly railways. The finances of the Province, in spite of the famine of 1876-77, are in a prosperous condition, owing to the wholesome measures of retrenchment introduced into the administrative machinery by Sir James Gordon and Mr. Rangacharlu. The Dewan rightly thinks that a network of railways is the initiative for the material prosperity of the Province and the prevention of the periodical recurrence of famines. Had it not been for the strong representations personally made to the Viceroy during his late trip to Calcutta, backed up by Sir James Gordon's recommendation, I do not think the Indian Government would have sanctioned the railway project, seeing that the famine debt of 80 lakhs is still due to them. The new line of railway will therefore be a standing monument of Mr. Rangacharlu's statesmanship, which aims at bringing about a thorough industrial revolution in Mysore. In connection with this, it may interest the public to know that the line of railway from Bangalore to Mysore, which was opened the other day, is likely to pay well.

Sir James Gordon, the popular Resident at the Court of Mysore, goes home to enjoy seven months' furlough. He has done so much good to Mysore during his long connection with the Province that his absence, though it may be for a short time only, will be very deeply regretted by the public The Assistant Resident, Major H. Wylie, C. S. I., who lately came from Beluchistan, is winning golden opinions among the Bangalore public. He is very kind and considerate in all his dealings, and is a worthy lieutenant of a captain who takes a very deep interest in the welfare of the Province.

At present there is no apprehension of either a scarcity or famine. Rain has fallen in some parts of the Province. Prices are in their normal state. The deficiency of water and pasturage continues in some parts. His Highness's Government appears to have taken vigorous steps to alleviate distress wherever it may appear. Pressure for collection of revenue has been removed in all districts where signs of distress were observed.

The reorganisation of the Medical and Public Works Departments is said to be under contemplation. These two departments are not working at all to the satisfaction of the public. Money is actually thrown away in many directions.

THE RISING GENERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg you will permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable paper with an appeal to a respectable section of the public of this Presidency. I constantly come in contact with young men seeking work, and the thought that has been taking a firmer grip of me every year is that the future prospects of our children in this land are gloomy in the extreme. I am no pessimist or silly croaker, I assure you; but I cannot close my eyes to the inevitable. Our English schools in Bombay are filled with intelligent boys, who in a few years will find themselves ousted out of all the chances of public employment that once fell to the lot of their fathers. Already, with the advance made in education, competition is so severe and labour so cheap that well-educated lads find it almost impossible to get employment; but what will it be with the increased number of European and Eurasian inhabitants two decades hence? The sooner we face the difficulties of the situation the better. Let the members of the community rally together now in a period of comparative immunity from suffering, and not wait until poverty, with its concomitants of vice, crime, and squalor, stares us in the face. There is combination in Calcutta and in the Southern Presidency, but it has been forced upon the people there by the destitution at their very doors. Why need we wait until the proverbial mare is first stolen before we shut the stable door? It requires no prophet to forecast the future of our youth in this city and Presidency, and the sooner we act in their behalf the better for us and them.

I would suggest that leading persons among the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians take steps to convene a meeting to form a provisional committee to consider the interests of the community in all their aspects. Let us meet together and talk about the matter, compare notes, and get our views put into practical form. Once a start is made, I am certain that the instincts of self preservation and an *esprit de corps* which will quickly be developed will lead to certain success. Something must be done, and that right early. Everybody cannot send his sons to England to compete for the Services; clerks are already as plentiful as "autumn leaves in Vallombrosa;" railways cannot find work for all the men who apply, especially since skilled labour is imported from Great Britain. Then what is to be done? That is the question the provisional committee would have to consider.

I hope you will support this effort to get the community to think and act. With a proper system of self-help established in Bombay, the larger places in the Mofussil will follow suit, as there is as much distress in places like Poona, Nagpore, Kamptee, Secunderabad, &c., as there can possibly be, and consequently as much need of a proper remedy.

TOCSIN.

THE AGRA BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have discovered, what I daresay is known to all your commercial readers, that dividends in the above bank are payable in sterling, and have been so all along. Fancy my disgust on finding this out, after having cashed my dividend warrant for Rs. 300, when I wanted £30 at home next mail and had to pay Rs. 360 for it! All my previous losses in this way did not make me feel half as sore. I ask, is it fair to trade thus on the ignorance of business of a poor

OFFICER!

THE AFGHAN WAR MEMORIAL, COLABA CHURCH.

The following subscriptions have been received since the last published list:—

FOR THE GENERAL MEMORIAL TABLETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously received	1,464	7	9
Lieut. Col. C. Swinhoe	10	0	0
Mr. L. Kennedy	5	0	0
The 2nd Gloucester Regt.	95	0	0
Lieut. A. L. Hughes, 22nd N. I. ..	10	0	0
The R. A. Aden, per Col. C. Lucas ..	32	0	0
Capt. E. Pouston, R. A.	4	0	0
The Down Memorial Fund Committee ..	50	0	0
The Bombay Sappers and Miners	35	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Nicholetts	100	0	0
Sir M. R. Westropp, in memory of Lieut. T. R. Henn, R. E.	30	0	0
The 5th N. I.	5	0	0
Major Colquhoun, 5-8 R. A.	5	0	0
Lieut. Col. Stevens, Aden Troop	10	0	0
Major Withers, Aden, ...	10	0	0
C. M. Wakefield, Esq.	12	7	1
Major Gen. C. R. Baugh	59	4	2
Brig. Gen. H. Jame	50	0	0
Surgeon Major Bainbridge	10	0	0
Lieut. A. Phayre, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry ..	10	0	0
The Officers 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, in memory of Lieut. W. C. Owen	50	0	0
	Rs. 2,057	3	0
Sum required £250, or about	Rs. 3,000	0	0

FOR SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

The Down Memorial Fund Committee, in memory of Lieut. E. B. Down	150	0	0
The Officers 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, in memory of Lieut. W. C. Owen	150	0	0

Colaba, 28th April, 1882.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON,
Hony. Treasurer.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Result of the shooting for the cup presented by Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, K. C. B., V.C., for competition, open to all British regiments and Volunteers in India. Conditions: sections of 10 men of the same Company to fire 5 volleys at 400 yards, 5 at 600, and 5 at 500 (in the order named), 9 minutes allowed. The best 20 scores are given:—

Number.	No. of Section.	Company.	Regiments and Stations.	Score.	Time.	Prize.
					m. s.	
1	2	B	1st Manchester, Amritsar.	531	5-45	Silver Cup, & Rs. 110 added Rs. 77
2	1	A	1st Manchester, Amritsar.	526	8	
3	3	B	1st Seaforth Highlanders, Aden	494	8-30	55
4	3	F	E. I. R. Volunteers, Toondla	488	7-40	44
5	4	B	1st Seaforth Highlanders, Aden	480	9	33
6	1	F	Somersetshire L. I. Kamptee	472	8-10	22
7	1	D	1st West Riding, Lucknow	470	7-30	
8	2	F	E. I. R. Volunteers, Toondla	463	7-40	
9	1	3	Bangalore Volunteers, Bangalore	462	7	
10	2	G	1st Manchester, Sialkote.	459	8-50	
11	1	D	1st West Riding, Lucknow	456	7-50	
12	1	B	1st Manchester, Amritsar.	453	7-15	
13	1	E	1st Manchester, Sialkote.	448	8-50	
14	3	E	1st Manchester, Sialkote.	437	8	
15	7	B	York and Lancaster, Morar	437	8-50	
16	2	E	1st Manchester, Sialkote.	429	7-45	
17	2	A	1st Seaforth Highlanders, Aden	428	8	
18	3	H	P. W. O. W. Y., Nowshira	424	8-15	
19	1	C	Royal Fusiliers, Bellary.	417	8-45	
20	2	G	1st Manchester, Sialkote.	417	8-50	

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

Some members of C. Company B. V. R. fired for the Kemp Medal at Coola yesterday morning:—

Rank and names.	200 yds.	300 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Sergt. McCloughin..	15	15	13	46 (medal.)
Vol. Steffenauer ..	10	12	15	37
Vol. Thomas ..	12	15	10	37
C. Sgt. George ..	15	11	5	31
Vol. Warner ..	14	11	5	30
Vol. Thomas ..	12	8	2	22

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

MAY 1, 1882.

The following table shows the present stations of the several corps of the army in the Bombay Presidency:—

Note.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" Brigade—
D Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—
I Battery .. .. ..Ahmedabad, Baroda.
M Battery .. .. ..Nusseerabad.
N Battery .. .. ..Hyderabad.
2nd Brigade—
A Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
B Battery .. .. ..Neemuch.
C Battery .. .. ..Ahmednagar.
D Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
E Battery .. .. ..Kurrachee.
F Battery .. .. ..Deesa.
G Battery .. .. ..Belgaum
4th Brigade—
A Battery .. .. ..Mhow.
Brigade—
No. 5 Mountain Battery..Khandalla.
9th Brigade—
No. 10 Battery .. ..Aden

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

JEFFREY'S WELL-KNOWN EDINBURGH PALE ALE.
60 casks quarts and 5 casks pints, just landed ex Clan Murray.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co. the undersigned will sell by public auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, at 2 P. M.
The above shipment in small lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
10 " white shirtings.
8 casks and tins genuine white zinc paint.
4 " 100 " No. 1 white lead.
5 bags, 500 gross corks.
1 case 3 sets brass and plated mounted single harness.
1 " ladies' boots.
On accounts and at the risk of Tyebally Mahomedally—
T M—10223—11 bales printing paper.
B B & C—145-46—2 cases gold leaves.
On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein—
K A—10136—10 cases Persian paper.
AT 2 P. M.
1 English-built brougham.
1 Dennet buggy.
AT 3 P.M.
The property of E. J. Ebden, Esq., C.S.—
1 sailing boat, copper fastened, with sails, oars, awnings, &c., in good order.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, superior crockery-ware, rich glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a handsome light English-built barouche, by K. Kesterton of Long Acre, a handsome English-built office brougham by Griffiths, a strong bay Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, flower vases, figures, pictures, &c., the property of J. G. Smith, Esq. The same comprises rich cut stem plain glassware, superior porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and egg-frames, ice pitcher, vegetable and hot water curry dishes, beer mug, dish covers, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks in mahogany cases, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery by Mappins, french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, round, camp, writing, and Madras pattern and washhand and dressing tables, dining room, drawing room, easy, low, folding, straight, and Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, large size screen, conversation and sofa couches, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte, piano-stool, drawing-room settee, three seated ottoman, iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes and gownpresses, cheval and dressing glasses, a large size teakwood gown and clothes press with mirror glass, corner toilet stands, five-light bronze hanging lamp, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, rich Japanese and China flower vases, clock, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and copper utensils, &c., &c.
At 2 p. m.
1 Handsome light English-built four-seated barouche, by K. Kesterton of Long Acre.
1 Do. do. do. office brougham by Griffiths.
1 Strong bay Arab horse and a set of single harness.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Dewaicobai, widow, viz:—Gold ornaments called wally and bangles, heerakunthee, mandulie, kaleegantia, soop, googri, ghalaite, ackotee, chandnee, poobi, dhanee, rings and earrings, nose-rings with pearls, pearl earrings, pearl necklaces, silver sankhah, tora, anklets, toe rings, light stand, bowls, cups, &c.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Wilderness, Mount-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light mail-phaeton, a strong grey Australian horse, going in double as well as in single harness, a handsome bay riding horse, a single barrelled rifle by Woodward, and a single barrelled gun by Jeffries, in cases, a 6-chamber revolver, rich table ornaments and figures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with britles, a collection of choice and rare plants, ferns, and roses in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. Mathew, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATHERAN AND MAHABLESHWAR.

By order of Bai Luxmibai, administratrix with the will annexed *de bonis non* of the late Hon. Jugonath Sunkersett, will be sold by Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., in Marine-street, Bombay, early in May next (date will be hereafter notified) the undermentioned valuable properties, viz:—
"HARRISON HOUSE," at Matheran, a spacious house completely furnished, at present in the occupation of Mr. Beam, rent realized for the cold and hot season, Rs. 800.
"STONE HOUSE," at Mahableshwar, a spacious house completely furnished at present in the occupation of Colonel Jacob, rent realized for the cold and hot season, Rs. 900.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.
21 shares in the said Company—Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 76, 77, 79, and 94.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENT INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Forbes & Co.'s Constituent Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.
36 shares in the said Company—Nos. 1, 4 to 13, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 to 53, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDY, the 13th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a single poled tent with rowties, in good order, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome pictures, &c., &c., the property of Major C. D. P. Payne.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white doria.
4 " Turkey red scarfs.
5 " garmacats.
5 bales grey dhoolies.
3 " grey shirtings.
5 cases scarlet colour.
A quantity of files of various sizes and sorts.
On account of the first purchaser Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla—
100 boxes Alexander brandy, 3-star.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gorjee Shri Mahimasagurjee Vinaisagurjee, sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May 1882, the property hereinafter more particularly described:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhoiwada street, Nanaum, on the Matoonga-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,035 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Narsajee Ramchunder, on or towards the south by the property of Dadabhoy Bezonjee, on or towards the east by public passage, and on or towards the west by Naigaum-road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mahimasagurjee Vinasagurjee. For particulars and condition of sale and further information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Bombay Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1882.

TO BE LET, in Rampart-row, opposite the north wing of the High Court, fully exposed to pure sea-breeze and open on all sides, would make a comfortable dwelling-house or an office, or both. Apply to N. B. S. at
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, HORNBY ROW.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee H. G. and in Re G. Agrati (an insolvent) the whole of the Hotel furniture with bar, billiard, dining, drawing, tiffin, and 24 bed-room's fittings, &c., (in separate lots), consisting of first class full sized slate billiard table with sets of balls, cues, marking boards, cue-stand, lamps, coir matting, &c., complete, sets of dining, washing, dressing, round, writing, and pier tables, drawing and dining-room chairs, sofas and ottoman, Brussels, hall carpet, lady's work table, handsome China vases, table linen, piano stool, insulators, brass, iron, and teakwood single and double bedsteads complete, hat stand, table and hanging lamps, open work chiffonier, towel horses, bath tubs, screens, commodes, side boards, whatnots, valuable pictures, clock, marble topped bar, American cooking stove, copper utensils, waterpump, speaking tubes, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware and best plated ware, China and coir matting, garden pots, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, 3rd day of May, 1882, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer in the Presidency, 8 mules.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Duncan Road and Portuguese Street.
Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, by order of mortgagee Khoja Allarakhia Munjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vullabdee, wife of Vullee Mahomed alias W. Ballingall and Vullee Mahomed alias W. Ballingall.

LOT NO. 1 AT 1 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at western side of Duncan Road in the subdistrict of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1772 and new No. 8906, and old Survey No. 1161 and new Survey No. 4790, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, containing by admeasurement 21 1-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Motinee Surajram, and on the south by the house of Banajee Bapoo Dakey Shiway.

LOT NO. 2 AT 4-30 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the dwelling house situate on the eastern side of the Portuguese Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2849 and new No. 9662, and old Survey No. 181 and new Survey No. 5611, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Portuguese Street, on the north by the house of John Wilson and Robert Nesbit, and on the south by the house of Orah Allibhoy Hassonbhoy.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address.
It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts.....	Rs. 4 12	per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	" 3 4	"	7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per dozen qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	.. Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet Indra, very dry ..	.. " 35 0	" 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry ..	.. " 40 0	" 42 0

CLARET.
From MESSRS. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Médoc	.. Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 0
St. Estéphe	.. " 12 0	" 14 0
Haut Canbon	.. " 13 8	" 15 8
Margaux	.. " 16 0	" 18 8
Château Larose	.. " 23 0	" 27 0
Do. Mouton Rothschild	.. " 35 0	..

From TISCHLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

Claret No. 1	.. Rs. 15 0	..
" No. 2	.. " 17 8	..
" No. 3	.. " 20 0	..

HOCK.
From OTTO PRUMM, MAINZ.

Laubenheimer	.. Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblumchen	.. " 15 0	" 18 0
Niersteiner	.. " 15 0	" 18 0
Brauneberger	.. " 19 0	" 22 0
Hochheimer	.. " 19 0	" 22 0
Liebfraumilch	.. " 19 0	" 22 0
Berncastelер-Rosenberg	.. " 22 0	" 25 0
Josephshofer	.. " 27 8	" 30 8
Rudesheimer	.. " 29 12	" 33 8
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	.. " 31 8	" 34 8
Steinberger	.. " 31 8	" 34 8
Scharzhofberger	.. " 39 8	" 42 8
Johannisberger	.. " 40 0	" 43 0

WHITE WINE.
From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	.. Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0

GERMAN BEER.

Pilsener	.. Rs. 5 12	7 0
St. Pauli	.. " 6 4	8 0

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MÜNZER & SPANN, COGNAC.

Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars.	Rs. 23 0	..
" " gold "	" 28 0	..

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Holyrood	.. Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	.. " 19 0	..
Bon Accord	.. " 20 0	..

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.

Excelsior, 11 years' old	.. Rs. 23 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1882

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	" 40 0	..

MOSELLE.

Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	" 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Hochheimer	" 29 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 36 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" ..	" 33
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	" 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Cancres	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	" 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	" 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

BRANDY.

G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	" 24 0	
Adr. Meanard & Co.'s ***stars Cogc.	" 28 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ***stars. ...	" 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's ***stars	" 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	" 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac***stars (very old)	" 34 0	

BEER.

	Per 1 doz pints. Rs. ..
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.. Rs.	5 0
EXPORT STOUT ..... "	6 8

SUNDRIES

	Per 2 doz pints.
Fine Pale Sherry ..... Rs.	18 0 ..
Italian Vermouth ..... "	20 0 ..
Whisky (fine Highland) ..... "	21 0 ..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants .... "	24 0 Rs. 27 0
Absinthe ..... "	30 0 ..
Assorted Liqueurs ..... "	32 0 ..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur) ..... "	25 0 ..
Do. do. (finest) ..... "	30 0 ..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.).. "	15 0 ..
Real Italian Olive Oil ..... "	9 0 ..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.) ..... "	5 0 to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

ROSALINE.

A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. On infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.
Per bottle Re. 1.
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.
It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter. Sold in tins at annas 10 each.
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

NOTICES.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1882,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, BOMBAY GAZETTE."
The May number of the Indian Travellers Guide contains the following:—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India vin the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wardah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Colercon, and back
Madra to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Timevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawady Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c
Routes in the Central Provinces
N W P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuseerabad to Sealkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Sinula
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour, and Nynee Tal
Jullundur Cantonment to Dharamsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere)
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mail Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS:
BOMBAY ..... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ..... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
BULSAR ..... Edulice Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE ..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA ..... Wyman & Co.
MADRAS ..... Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD ..... Railway Station.
LONDON ..... G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 32, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Directors was held on the 21th inst., when a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 8TH MAY, 1882.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
33, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

COORG PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.
The 21st day of April, 1882.

WHEREAS Mr. W. C. DAWSON has intimated the LOSS of the TITLE DEED of the PALETODU ESTATE described below, dated 31st May, 1877, No. 730, granted to him by the Chief Commissioner, No. 383, and has applied for a duplicate thereof, any person or persons who may have any objection to the issue of a duplicate title deed, are hereby required to state their objections to the Coorg Commissioner's office within two months from the date of this notice.
Paletodu estate in the village of Kuta in Tavalgerimurnad of the Kiggatnad Taluk in the Coorg Province Surveyed area 301-21 acres.
BOUNDARIES.
North—Bellamakkala Mandaya's Mattugodu Kappu estate and Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
South—Karangali Devara Kadu and Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
East—Sirkar Paisari Paletodu Kadu.
West—Bellamakkala Mandaya's Mattugodu Kappu Estate and Karangali Devara Kadu.
W. HILL, Commissioner.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received in the month of MAY next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices and on the dates noted below, for Contracts for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the term of nine months, one year and nine months, and two years and nine months, respectively.

BOMBAY AND POONA.
TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED ON 8TH MAY, 1882.
SUGAR, as per sample under schedule No. 49.
TEA, INDIAN, loose of good quality, as per sample under schedule No. 35.
TEA, INDIAN, compressed, in packets of 5 ozs., containing 14 half rations, and each half ration to be 5-14 of an oz., under schedule No. 35.
TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED ON 11TH MAY, 1882.
COTTON SUTTRUNGEES of good quality, as per muster under schedule No. 33.
PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS, under schedule No. 38.
COTTON SHEETS of good quality, as per muster under schedule No. 31.
HOSPITAL BEDDING, &c., under schedule No. 22.
Tenders will be received by the respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1 p. m. of each of the dates above specified, when they will be opened in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain at once, on application at the Executive Offices concerned, printed forms of Tenders, schedules of a rticles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the owest or any Tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in Treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 14th April, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 603 OF 1877.
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay, aforesaid executor of the last Will and Testament of KHURSETBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the following property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at the Office of the said Court House on WEDNESDAY, the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and buildings standing and being thereon, situate on the east side of the Borah Bazaar-street, otherwise called King-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, on which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 574, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. [illegible] and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the [illegible] which formerly belonged to the [illegible]sedbai and now belongs to Bomonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Bomonjee Setna, on or towards the west by the house of Ramdas Bhugwandass, and on or towards the west by Borah Bazaar-street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Ba[illegible] and Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, respectively.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the [illegible] Commissioner in the High Court or at [illegible] Smith and Frere, attornies for the [illegible] No. 12, Rampart-row, Fort, or at [illegible] Payne and Gilbert, attornies for the [illegible] Defendant, in Rampart-row, Fort.
Dated this 14th [illegible]
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBA

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882.

A NATIVE VIEW OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of local self-government :—

To J. Nugent, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, G. D., Mahableshwar.

Sir,—We are directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit the following representation on the subject of the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency on the lines laid down in the recent Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject, and to request you to lay the same before H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for his favourable consideration.

First, in regard to the extension of municipal independence, Government is well aware that the Sabha has pressed this subject on the attention of Government on various occasions during the last eight years and more. It hails, therefore, with satisfaction the announcement that Government has at last been graciously pleased to make (dated the 25th ultimo) that, in the opinion of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, the time has arrived when the intelligent population of the ten leading cities in this Presidency (Poona, Sholapore, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpoor, and Sukker) may be safely entrusted with the privilege of electing one-half of the total number of their Municipal Commissioners, and that the franchise shall be a liberal one including both property and educational and professional qualifications. This limit of the property or rate-paying qualification has not been yet fixed, but the Sabha feels assured from the liberal spirit of the Resolution that it will be of a sort to secure an adequate and full representation of the various elements of the population. In this connection the Sabha humbly requests that the Government will duly consider the limit proposed in the memorial forwarded by the inhabitants of this city on the 25th ultimo, as it combines all the conditions of a practically safe and progressive concession.

2. It is also announced in the same Resolution that Government contemplates passing a legislative enactment to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, with a view to enable it to concede the elective franchise to the population of Town Municipalities also. The Sabha, however, thinks that no immediate necessity exists for legislation on this head. Government can, under the provisions of section 6 of Act No. VI. of 1873, raise the status of many of the existing Town Municipalities and convert them into City Municipalities; and this conversion will enable Government to extend at once a modified scheme of election to these Municipalities. According to the provisions of section 6, every town whose population is or exceeds 10,000 can claim to be a City Municipality, provided that, as stated in Government Resolution No. 1631, dated 11th June, 1874, there is clear evidence that the population in general and their representatives, the existing Municipal Commissioners, have by their intelligence and adoption of sanitary and other improvements established a claim to superior powers of self-government. The towns which, in the opinion of the Sabha, can fairly claim the concession of higher powers of self-government are those mentioned in the following tabular statement :—

No.	Name of the town.	Population according to the census of 1872.	Annual income exclusive of balance for 1879-80. Rs.
1	Dholka	20,854	10,651
2	Viramgaum ...	19,66[illegible]	28,633
3	Nadiad	24,55[illegible]	22,122
4	Rander	10,280	17,647
5	Bulsar	11,315	13,118
6	Tanna	14,299	18,113
7	Kallyan	12,804	12,295
8	Bhivandi	15,607	11,189
9	Dhoolia	12,489	23,582
10	Nassik	22,436	41,335
11	Satara	23,903	36,135
12	Barsi	15,140	15,971
13	Pandherpur ...	16,275	47,290
14	Dharwar	27,136	20,511
15	Hubli...	37,961	31,041
16	Karwar	13,263	10,108
17	Belgaum	26,947	28,481
18	Larkhana	10,643	22,476

The existing municipal administration in all these 18 towns appears to have been satisfactory, and the divisional reports on the municipal administration bear official testimony to the same. Some of these towns, such as Tanna, Dhoolia, Naosik, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Karwar, are the headquarters of their respective districts, and as such must, no doubt, contain a large intelligent population, while the others are the head-quarter towns of their respective talukas. It will be seen that the annual income of every one of these towns, excluding the balance, exceeds Rs. 10,000, while that of Pandherpur, Nassik, Satara, Hubli, Belgaum, Viramgaum, Dhoolia, and others exceeds Rs. 20,000 and in the case of Pandherpur is nearly half a lakh of rupees. In November last H. E. the Governor, during the course of his tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, visited Pandherpur, and the inhabitants of that city, represented by their Commissioners, concluded their address of welcome with the prayer that the inauguration of the present enlightened policy of the Imperial Government with respect to local administrations emboldened them to hope that their Municipality would soon be raised to the rank of a City Municipality. The Sabha has reasons to believe that a similar desire is entertained by the population of most of the towns mentioned in the foregoing statement. The Sabha therefore express a hope that H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will, without waiting for new legislation see fit to avail himself of the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the existing Act, and invest the Municipalities of the aforementioned towns with higher powers of self-government by raising them to the rank of City Municipalities. In their nterest of progressive advancement it is not merely the power of electing the Municipal Commissioners which the people desire, but that power together with increased administrative freedom and augmented power of financial control. Both these aims can be secured in the case of the abovementioned towns without fresh legislation being resorted to, if Government graciously carries out its avowed intentions by giving fuller effect to the power it already possesses under the existing law.

3. Turning next to the other side of the reform sketched out in the Government of India's Resolutions in regard to the constitution and working of District Boards, the Committee of the Sabha are anxious that Government should take early steps by fresh legislation to amend the constitution of these bodies. The present Local Funds Act (Act No. III. of 1869) is far from satisfactory in this respect. (1) Unlike the Bombay District Municipal Act, the Local Funds Act has left such important questions as the constitution of the Committees to the discretion of the executive Government. Properly speaking, this question of organisation ought to have been dealt with by the Legislature itself. Under rules 29 and 31 framed under section 12 of the Act, the power of electing the Inamdar members in these Committees is conceded to the Inamdars, though the Act itself contemplates nothing of the kind. (2) Again neither in the Act itself nor in the rules made thereunder has any limit been fixed to the tenure of office of the non-official members of these Committees, whether nominated or elected. The Sabha need hardly remark that the right of election is scarcely worth having if those upon whom it has been conferred are not to exercise it afresh after the lapse of a reasonable interval. (3) Again, the Taluka Local Fund Committees established under rule 31 appear to the Sabha to be in their inception illegally constituted, for, according to that rule, these committees consist of seven members only, while section 2 of Act No. III. of 1869 says that the members of a Local Fund Committee "shall be not fewer in number than eight, inclusive of the President." (4) Moreover, whatever useful purpose these bodies may have served during the first ten years of their existence, when they possessed a kind of statutory control over the revenues of the talukas, they no longer serve such useful purpose, inasmuch as the former orders requiring the Local Funds revenues of each taluka to be spent in that taluka only have been cancelled by a Government Resolution, No. 499 A 1503, dated 5th November, 1877. Since that date the taluka committees have been completely merged in the district committees, and they now fulfil no other function than that of being mere ministerial agencies with the right of representing their wants to the central body. The Committee of the Sabha submit that it is in accordance with all sound principles of legislation that such radical changes ought not to be left to the mere discretion of the Executive Government. The reasons above set forth will, it is hoped, satisfy Government that urgent necessity exists for fresh legislation in regard to the constitution of district boards.

4. In the event of such fresh legislation being undertaken, it will be necessary for Government to see in what direction further reform is urgently needed and can be safely carried out. When the Local Fund cess was first established in 1863, it was authoritatively declared that the Local Fund money was raised and administered as the property of those by whom it was contributed, and the Government Resolution 3115, dated 16th September, 1863, laid it down as a cardinal principle that "the taxpayers should have an influential voice in the disposal of the funds." Now, leaving aside the Taluka Local Fund Committees altogether, the taxpayers are allowed in the District Committees only seven members against six ex-officio members. The District Local Fund Committees, as a rule, administer as large a revenue as, and in many cases much larger than, the revenue which the least important of the existing ten City Municipalities has to administer. Of the ten City Municipalities, in this Presidency, the City Municipality of Ahmednagar has the smallest income, which is about Rs. 51,000 per annum. Now, the population of Ahmednagar, according to the census of 1872, was 32,841, with about twenty non-official representatives to take care of its municipal interest as against nine official representatives. The Local Fund receipts of the Ahmednagar district amounted in 1879-80 to Rs. 86,504, exclusive of the balance for the previous year, and the rural population of the district, according to the census of 1872, excluding the municipal population of Ahmednagar and other municipal towns in the district, was 727,203; and yet the local interests of so large a rural population are supposed to be duly taken care of by only seven non-official representatives as against six official ones. The Sabha begs to submit that it is a glaring injustice to those who pay the Local Fund cess, and who were promised an influential voice in the disposal of the said funds, that they should not be treated with the same liberality with which municipal taxpayers in the large cities have been treated. The consequences of this absence of an absolutely and relatively fair representation of the official and non-official elements in the District Commitees have been that no interest is felt in their work by the non-official members, and that the Local Funds revenues have not been as well taken care of as the municipal revenues. In support of this statement we respectfully invite the attention of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the answer of Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Central division, in reply to chapter I, question 26, of the circular questions issued by the Famine Commission (*vide* information and evidence collected in answer to the questions issued by the Famine Commission—1878, Bombay volume, page 105). In that statement Mr. Robertson greatly deplores the action of Government in throwing famine charges on Local Funds revenue, though it was in no way responsible for the same. This diversion of Local Funds to defray famine charges is only one among many other similar instances of mismanagement which might be quoted. These considerations will, we hope, satisfy Government that it is necessary that the non-official element should be stronger in numbers, both relatively and absolutely, to resist official pressure, and should possess a real power of control over these funds.

5. The case for the reconstitution of these bodies might be made much stronger, but as in paragraph 7 of the recent Government Resolution in the Financial Department the Government has expressed its opinion that the time has now arrived when it may properly be considered whether some change in the constitution of local committees, whether Municipal or Local Funds, may not with advantage be introduced, and whether extended powers in respect of the expenditure of public money derived from local taxation and provincial subsidies may not, with benefit to all concerned, be conferred upon local governing bodies formed under a new system, the Committee of the Sabha deem it unnecessary to further strengthen the case in favour of reconstituting the Local Fund Committees. We are therefore directed to submit for the favourable consideration of Government the following scheme for the reconstitution of Local Fund Committees.

(1.) Every taluka should have in the District Local Fund Committee one member who should be elected by those who pay Rs. 50 in the shape of land assessment or any other tax on which the one-anna cess is levied.

(2.) The large Inamdars who are holders of alienated villages in the district should be entitled to elect two members out of their own body to represent them in the District Committee.

(3.) Two members should be allowed to the educated classes represented by the list of jurors and assessors of the district, the graduates of the University resident within the district, and pleaders practising in the district.

(4) Government should then nominate half the number of the elected representatives to complete the number of non-official members.

(5) The ex-officio members should be one-third of all the foregoing members, or a quarter of the entire body.

(6) That the Collector and Magistrate of the district should be the ex-officio president of the District Fund Committee.

(7) That the District Committee so constituted should remain in office for three years: after which period fresh election and nomination should take place.

(8) That the executive work of the District Committee should be entrusted to a Managing Board which should be elected by the general body, and that the Managing Board so elected should continue in office for one year.

(9) That the members of the Managing Board should be paid a fixed allowance in the shape of remuneration for attending the meetings of the Managing Board.

(10) That the entire power and responsibility for administering the local revenues and for carrying out the purposes of the amended Act should be vested in the members of the District Committee collectively, and that the Government should not interfere in the details of administration, but should confine its interference to questions of principle only, and to general supervision.

We beg to submit a few observations on some of the clauses of the scheme set forth above.

(1) As the Government Resolution dated 5th November, 1877, has removed the only justification for the existence of Taluka Local Fund Committees as separate bodies, and as moreover they appear to the Sabha to be illegal in their inception, it becomes all the more necessary to allow every taluka in the district one member at least in the central District Committee to take care of its local interests. The only question then is, whether these taluka members should be elected by the rate-payers themselves, or should be nominated by Government. The Sabha begs to submit respectfully that it sees no reason why District Local Fund Committees should not be treated with the same liberal spirit with which all the City Municipalities in this Presidency have been treated; for the argument in favour of extending the elective system to the first-class Municipalities holds good in this case also. This contention is further supported by the recorded opinion of H. E. in Council that Government admits the necessity of so amending the present District Municipal Act as to enable Government to extend the elective system to Town Municipalities, whose population as a general rule does not much differ in character, capacity and intelligence from the rural or semi-rural population of the district at large. A taluka covers a large area and is not so manageable as a town. In order to obviate this objection we have fixed a high limit of rate qualification. There are not in a taluka more than a few hundred people who pay more than Rs. 50 as assessment. This number will certainly prove very manageable. The minimum test proposed will practically be found to give the voting power to those only among the occupancy holders who may be safely taken to represent the best element of their class, and who will be found intelligent enough to make a proper use of their privilege.

(Clause 2) As regards the Inamdar members of the District Committee the policy of Government has for a long time been in favour of election, and the Committee of the Sabha feel it unnecessary, therefore, to emphasize the point by further argument. The present practice is to allow one member only to the Inamdars of the district, but the Sabha contends that it does not secure the adequate representation of the class. A reference to the 28, 29, 44, and 45 columns of the Revenue and Finance statement No. A, Imperial Revenue and Finance, published at pages 212-215 of the Administration Report of Bombay for 1880-81, will show what proportion the alienated revenue in each district bears to the Government land revenue proper; and the Sabha believes that two Inamdar representatives in the proposed district central committee are certainly not more than this proportion sufficiently justifies. These Inamdar members do not represent the class they belong to so much as their tenants, who, to a great extent, have eventually to pay the Local Fund cess. The Inamdars moreover as a class, and more especially the larger ones among them, are an intelligent body, and are the natural leaders of their respective local committees. Having regard to all these circumstances, the Sabha thinks that it is justified in submitting the proposal made above.

With regard to the third proposal, the Sabha begs to add that having regard to the fact that a considerable portion of the charge for elementary education is even at present thrown on local revenues, and also to the declaration recently made by the Government of India that the Local Committees should be entrusted with the entire financial and administrative control of primary education within their respective jurisdiction, it becomes necessary to allow the educated classes an independent voice in the administration of the said fund. The Educational Inspector and his Deputies are even now allowed ex-officio seats in the Local Fund and Municipal bodies to guard the interests of their departments, and the Sabha submits that the same reasons which dictate the appointment of the Educational Inspector and his Deputies as ex-officio members in these Local Fund Committees necessitate also the adequate representation of the educated classes therein. The ex-officio educational members are supposed to watch the official interests of the department, and they cannot always be expected to do justice to educational questions from the non-official point of view. These can be properly taken care of by non-official representatives only. Moreover, these classes represent the intelligence and public spirit of the district, and they have a special aptitude and possess an anxious desire to make a proper and intelligent use of the right of election and the responsibilities of power.

With regard to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of our scheme, it is necessary to add that they are dictated by the necessity and desire of giving a working majority to Government. According to the scheme set forth above, the different interests in the district will be equally balanced, for including the ex-officio members and their nominees from amongst the non-official classes, Government will have half the committee nominated by itself, the other half only being elected by the rate-payers. Government will moreover have the advantage of having its leading representative in the district as the President of the committee, who, by his casting vote, will always secure a majority to Government on those few occasions when Government may reasonably feel that in the interests of the people themselves the unanimous opinion of their local representatives should be for a time overruled.

Under the present circumstances of the country the Sabha holds that, whatever may be said against it on the ground of abstract theory, practically Government for a long time to come must possess the power alluded to above, and on occasions exercise it in the interests of the people themselves and also in those of self-government.

With regard to the eighth proposal, we are directed to submit that the arrangement proposed above is necessary in the interests of efficient self-government. As matters at present stand, the District Collector, as President of the committee, is virtually the sole executive authority. This arrangement is far from satisfactory, and the Sabha sees no reason why the arrangements in the District Committees in this respect should so materially differ from those pursued in all the leading City Municipalities. The President of the local representative of the Central Government ought to be the supervising and not the executive officer, so far as the functions of the local bodies are concerned.

With regard to the ninth proposal, we are directed to add that if the members of the Town Council of Bombay are paid such an allowance as is contemplated therein, the Sabha sees no reason why the members of similar executive councils in the Mofussil should not be paid also. The small amount of money that will be paid in this way will, the Sabha believes, be more than compensated for by greater responsibility enforced and the keener interest that will be consequently evinced in the work of the committee,

With regard to the tenth and the last proposal, we are directed to add that under the ill-definied provisions of the present Act Government possesses vast powers of interference, which circumstance is often prejudicial to the interest of self-government. The testimony of Mr. E. P. Robertson, Commissioner C. D., quoted in the earlier part of this representation, is a sufficient proof that the official view in this respect almost entirely coincides with the non-official opinion that Government (under the ill-defined provisions of the present Act possesses vast powers of interference, and that on occasions it has used these vast powers in a way prejudicial to local interests and those of self-government generally. It is necessary, therefore, that the powers of Government should be clearly defined, in order that the Local Committees and their respective local communities may be trained to habits of self-reliance and of self-government, and to a due appreciation of administrative and financial freedom. The Sabha thinks that for the present the powers of interference by Government with District Committees should be of a similiar nature to those enjoyed by it in conection with City Municipalities.

7. With regard to the de-provincialisation or transfer of funds to local and muncipal bodies, the Sabha thinks that a reasonable and sound principle has been laid down by the Government of India in directing that every item of receipt and expenditure which the people are likely to understand the use of and capable of administering efficiently should be handed over to them for administration. Primary education, medical charity, sanitation, minor public works, are the departments recommended by the Government of India for de-provincialisation, and the Sabha is glad to perceive that H.E. the Governor-in-Council has announced his intention of partially de-provincialising primary education and medical charity. The selection of the three Municipalities of Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad for trying the experiment of transferring the administrative and financial control of primary education to local bodies is no doubt happy, but the Sabha sees no reason why the same policy may not be pursued in the case of Distruct Committees if they are strengthened by the infusion into them of a really competent and strong non-official element. In addition to the departments mentioned above as suited for de-provincialisation, there is one which, in the opinion of the Sabha, ought to be de-provincialised also. That department is the excise revenue. Government has repeatedly announced that it looks upon its connection with this revenue with the greatest disfavour, and it has often professed its readiness to sacrifice it altogether, could it thereby check the total consumption of spirituous drinks. Upon the plea of checking all illicit consumption of spirituous drinks the excise authorities have granted freely licenses for retail sale, and the number of liquor-shops is annually increasing, to the great astonishment of those who are aware of the openly declared intentions of Government, as contained in Government Resolutions G. R. No. 3459 of 17th September, 1832, G. R. No. 2065 of 22nd June, 1844, the Court of Director's letter No. 17, dated 14th June, 1843. Throughout the length and breadth of the country the increased consumption of spirituous drinks is a constantly growing evil, and this is admitted on all hands, save and except by the department which is interested in the growth of the Abkari revenue. In the latter half of 1880 the Poona Municipality, through its managing committee, passed a resolution deprecating the increased consumption of spirituous drinks in the city of Poona consequent upon the increasing number of liquor-shops in the city, and the District Collector and Magistrate was requested to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to reduce the number of liquor shops in the city, as the only means by which the increased consumption of spirituous drinks could be successfully checked. But the authorities concerned declined to act upon the recommendation of the Municipality, on the plea that the consumption of spirituous drinks in the city of Poona was not more than the legitimate wants of the city justified. The Sabha therefore begs to propose, with a view to remove this conflict of interests, that while the tax on trees and the import and still-head duties should remain imperial, and be divided half and half between the Imperial and Local Governments, the revenue derived from licence fees on the retail sale of spirituous drinks and narcotic drugs be deprovincialised, and handed over to local bodies for administrative and financial control.—We have, &c.

S. H. SATHE,
S. H. CHIPLONEKAR,
Secretaries.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

MR. INVERARITY and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants. The evidence for the defendants was continued.

Mr. Malcolm Smith, a plumber and gas-fitter in Bombay, said he was a tenant in Grant Buildings, No. 7, first floor, for about six months. He suffered no incovenience from the noise, smoke, or fluff of the Nicol Mill; but he did from the traffic in front of the Buildings.

Cross-examined.—Witness's chief objection to the traffic was the way in which the carts blocked the road. He had in August, 1881, taken rooms on a year's lease in No. 5, but he never asked Mr. Greenwood to cancel the lease because Miss Nimmo's health suffered from the noise of the mill. He had been recommended by Dr. Sidney Smith to quit the rooms, because a green arsenical paint had been put on to the walls; and the lease was cancelled by Miss Nimmo without his knowledge and consent. He married Miss Nimmo a week afterwards; and the lease was cancelled at the doctor's advice. Another gentleman was ready to take up the lease.

Re-examined.—As regards myself, I say that the mill was no nuisance to me. Whether any anticipated nuisance from the mill was the cause of Miss Nimmo's wishing to change the rooms in the Buildings I cannot say. The green paint and the height of the stairs were, as far as I have heard, the cause of the medical recommendation to change the rooms. I cannot say whether an anticipated nuisance from the mill had anything to do with it. Our lease was taken up before the time when we were to go into the rooms.

Mr. James O'Leary, an assistant in the G.I.P. Railway Traffic Manager's office, said he lived in Grant Buildings, top floor, division No. 5. He had lived there about two years, but suffered no inconvenience whatever from the mill. Occasionally dust came in from the front.

Mr. Joseph Toombs, a conductor in the Ordnance Department, said he was residing in the Grant Buildings and liked the rooms very well. He suffered no inconvenience whatever from the mill. Witness had occasionally to raise his voice in consequence of the noise of the traffic in front of the Buildings. He found he could keep his mosquito curtains and table-linen as clean as anywhere else. The noise caused by the coolies, cart-men, and sailors continued from 5 o'clock in the morning until a late hour in the afternoon.

Mr. John Gordon, examined by Mr. Lang, said he had been interested in Bombay mills for some time and knew the Nicol Mill, of which he was the liquidator. He had been manager for sometime of the Sassoon Press Company, and had been the owner of mills himself. The working of a hydraulic press, witness knew, caused a great deal of noise. He went into the defendants' mill two or three weeks ago and carefully examined the machinery and the appliances. He was perfectly amazed at the small quantity of smoke issuing from the chimney. In his opinion, the smoke could be no nuisance to anybody residing in the neighbourhood. He had not seen anywhere more perfect appliances to reduce fluff than in defendants' mill. He had not seen anything to equal them. He had visited the Grant Buildings before he went to the mill, but did not think that the noise he heard from the mill could be a nuisance to anybody. He noticed no fluff issuing from the defendants' chimney. He noticed nearly all the other chimneys emitting dense black smoke, which, it was possible in witness's opinion, could reach the Grant Buildings. The roads in front were very dusty, and there was a great traffic in the season. As secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, witness knew that all the cotton from the Southern Maratha country was landed at the Arthur Basin at Colaba,—about 1,50,000 bales. The cotton came, not in pressed bales, but in docras.

Cross-examined.—From 1868 to 1870 the cotton landed on the green was much greater than it is now. I am the agent of the Gordon Mills which have been recently started. We intend having rope-driving there, because it is more economical and works more silently. I think the noise of a hydraulic press is infinitely greater than that caused by a mill. Careless firing would easily produce smoke which would be a nuisance. I have seen no appliances in any other mill for reducing fluff. If I was looking out for rooms and found two exactly equal, I would take the one farthest from the mill.

Mr. George Barreto, a clerk in the Custom House, had been a tenant in Grant Buildings nearly two years. He was never inconvenienced either by the noise, fluff, or smoke of the mill. When he lived in No. 4 he heard the noise slightly, but it did not disturb him. In his present rooms he could not hear the noise. He experienced great inconvenience from the traffic, shouting, and dust in the front. Except from the dust, witness's rooms were clean and comfortable; and he intended to continue living in the Grant Buildings.

Cross-examined.—I am not a tenant myself. I never noticed a particle of fluff in my rooms during the period of my tenancy. I never noticed any smoke coming out of the chimney.

Mrs. Harriett Maria De Monte, wife of Mr. De Monte, said she lived on the first floor of No. 4, Grant Buildings, from December, 1878, to March, 1879. She suffered no inconvenience from any noise, smoke, or fluff from the mill. She was disturbed by the traffic and dust in the front. She always kept her back windows open.

Mr. David Wilson, a preventive officer, had been a tenant of Grant Buildings about four years, but suffered no inconvenience of any consequence. He found the traffic in the front the greatest nuisance, and had to keep the front windows closed. The noise of the traffic was greater than the noise of the mill. The noise of the mill never prevented the children from sleeping in the back rooms.

Mr. James Scott, a merchant and machinist, remembered, examining the Nicol Mill at the request of Mr. Ahmedbhoy. He had also been over the Grant Buildings. He had been connected with mills for the last 15 years. When he went to the Grant Buildings, the engines of the mill were working at full power; but the noise was not such as could be called a nuisance. It could not disturb ordinary conversation in the slightest degree even with the back windows open. With those windows shut, he could just hear a little of it. He had carefully examined the appliances of the mill. He thought that the fluff could not now escape from the top of the chimney. It was impossible for dust or fluff from the mill to go on to the window of the top or second floor of the Buildings. It must have gone from the road in front. There were thirteen chimneys at work in that neighbourhood; and it was quite possible, if the wind was a blowing-down wind in that direction, for the fluff from some of them to have gone to the Buildings. It was an extremely dusty neighbourhood, and the roads were in a very bad condition from the traffic. About some rubbish which witness saw in one of the rooms of the Buildings, he could swear that it could not have been blown in there. The smoke that issued from the chimney could not be a nuisance to anybody. Bad stoking could not produce more smoke with the Cardiff coal that was being used. He was of opinion that 15,000 more spindles would add very slightly to the noise of the mill, because it was a regular noise. In the manufacturing districts of England, in Manchester for instance, mills were nearer to houses than the Nicol Mill was to the Grant Buildings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—The nearest room in the Grant Buildings to the Nicol Mill is 60 feet off. I am at present building a mill and am going to put rope-driving in it. I was never manager of a mill, but I had one of my own. The noise of the mill is heard more in the top flats of the Grant Buildings. In the last six weeks, if any fluff had issued from the chimney, it must have been very, very trifling. If they had an exhaust pan, not a particle of fluff could escape from the chimney. If Mr. De Monte swore that some fluff still came out, they could not be using an exhaust pan. The greater part of the fluff I saw lying in one of the rooms had never gone through the machine at all, although some of the particles might have come from the mill—a very small quantity. (Is shown a sample of fluff which Mr. Wright had collected from the top of an almirah.) I cannot swear that this might not have come from the mill. The windows I noticed were windows of passages and those of empty rooms. I did not go into rooms that were inhabited, except two or three. Rope-driving and thicker glass windows would reduce the noise of the mill considerably.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—The present appliance of a pipe is nearly as sufficient to cause a draft as an exhaust pan. Mr. Ahmedbhoy has a godown near the mill which he lets out for storing coal and cotton; and there are many other godowns. There is a large amount of traffic in connection with those godowns. and many hundreds of bales of cotton are moved to and fro.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A PROTRACTED HEARING.

THAKERSEY JAITHA *vs.* TRICUMJEE WELJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS suit has acquired a peculiar significance on account of the almost unprecedented length of time it has already occupied. The suit has lasted on and off for nearly three months, the hearing having commenced somewhere about the end of January last. There have been thirty-four hearings in all, and other suits have been indefinitely postponed. The defendants have not been regularly represented by their counsel, they having at a somewhat early stage of the inquiry apparently succumbed to the heavy costs which the luxury of litigation involves. The third defendant, who belongs to a class of spiritual guides among the Hindus styled Gorejees, held out for about a month before taking the conduct of his defence into his own hands. The plaintiff alone still has his legal advisers (Messrs. Inverarity and Jardine, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama), and has up to date found himself out of pocket to the tune of Rs. 20,000. The subject matter of the dispute is a piece of land leased from the Port Trust, with some buildings erected thereon at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. It appears that the plaintiff and his brother, Jewraj Jaitha, entered into partnership on the 30th August, 1876. Their shares were equal. During the period of the last famine the plaintiff went up-country to sell grain, his brother Jewraj remaining in Bombay. The plaintiff from time to time remitted large sums of money realised by the business to his brother in Bombay. The plaintiff returned to Bombay in January, 1878, for a few days, when his brother informed him that he had taken on lease certain land from the Port Trust, and had invested the property of the firm in erecting buildings thereon. The plaintiff, after a short stay in Bombay, went on business to Calcutta. Here he heard of his brother's death, which took place on the 8th May, 1878. The defendants, Tricumjee and the Gorejee Mahinsagar, who had acquired great influence over the widow of the plaintiff's brother, took advantage of the plaintiff's absence from Bombay and got possession of and appropriated the property and books of the plaintiff's firm, and also obtained from the widow authority to recover outstandings. The plaintiff returned to Bombay about a fortnight after his brother's death, when he was informed by the Gorejee that the draft lease of the land leased from the Port Trust was with him as security for Rs. 4,000, which he said he had lent to the deceased. The plaintiff afterwards learned that the story of the loan by the Gorejee was false and the document alleged by him to be executed by the deceased was a forgery. The plaintiff said that the Gorejee and Tricumjee Weljee were in collusion to defraud him and the representatives of the deceased. The premises leased from the Port Trust were attached in execution of a decree against the plaintiff's firm in a suit to which the plaintiff was not, as he ought to have been, made a party. The Gorejee and Tricumjee, in the name of his wife Ashbai, preferred claims to the property, and at the sale held in execution of the decree, it was bought by the two defendants for Rs. 225. The plaintiff said that the buildings erected on the property with the moneys of his firm cost at least Rs. 25,000. The plaintiff submitted that the sale was a fraud on him and on the representatives of his deceased brother.

Tricumjee Weljee, the first defendant, in his written statement declared that he claimed no interest whatever in the land and buildings referred to in the plaint, and that he acted in relation to the property as the agent of the plaintiff's brother, Jewraj Jetha, during his lifetime and of the defendant Ashbai. The defendant had not taken an unfair advantage of the plaintiff's absence from Bombay, but had collected certain outstandings due to the deceased Jewraj, at the request of his widow. The defendant further denied several other allegations made in the plaint.

Ashbai, the wife of the first defendant, in her statement said that at the end of the year 1877 and the beginning of 1878 she and Jewraj Jetha agreed to take jointly on lease from the Port Trust certain land and to erect buildings thereon of the value of about Rs. 30,000. It was also agreed that the share of this defendant should be twelve annas

on 27 June, 2017

and that of Jewraj four annas, and that the moneys should be paid by them in that proportion. Since the death of Jewraj she had erected a house and warehouse upon the land. Ashbai further alleged that with the exception of some small payments, including a sum of Rs. 4,000, the whole of the payments with reference to the property were made by her.

The Gorejee, Mahimsagar Venayesagar, said that the plaintiff and his deceased brother became divided in food and estate about the 10th August, 1867, as appeared from a Gujerati release of that date executed by the plaintiff in favour of his brother. It was a fact that this defendant had advanced Rs. 4,000 to Jewraj Jetha, who, he alleged, had deposited the draft lease referred to in the plaint with him in order to secure the repayment of the loan. The defendant had in his possession a document relating to the loan executed by Jewraj, but lost it on the 29th September, 1880. But the defendant had in his possession an official translation of the document, which was executed by Jewraj, and was not a forgery. The defendant also stated it to be a fact that Ashbai had a 12 annas' share in the property in question, and that he had also an interest therein.

The case is still at hearing.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

PERMISSION TO APPEAR IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

HARRIETT HENRIETTA BROCK
vs.
JOHN BENJAMIN BROCK.

THE petitioner appeared in person; the respondent did not appear.

This was a petition praying that the petitioner might be allowed to file the suit *in forma pauperis*. The petition stated that on the 17th June, 1871, the petitioner was married to the respondent, and had two sons, since deceased, born of the marriage. The respondent committed adultery with a European and some native women at various times, and had for a long time since deserted his wife. Under these circumstances she prayed for a decree *nisi* for a judicial separation on the grounds of her husband's cruelty and desertion.

The petition came on this morning for investigation of pauperism, when his Lordship allowed the petitioner to institute the suit *in forma pauperis*.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY AND THE QUEEN.

ON Saturday last a large body of the Portuguese community of this city assembled at the residence of Dr. P. F. Gomes, Hornby-row, Fort, for the purpose of adopting an address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of the horror and indignation felt by them at the recent attempt upon her life, and of their deep sense of gratitude at Her Majesty's happy escape.

On the proposal of Dr. Philip C. De Souza, seconded by Mr. V. L. DeSilva, the editor of the Portugues, journal, the *Patriota*, Dr. P. F. Gomes was requested to take the chair.

Dr. P. F. Gomes, in the course of his address said:—The object for which we have met here commends itself to the heart of every one, and there is no need of rhetorical persuasion to win over your sympathies in its behalf. Though the world is now passing through such a revolutionary stage that the lives of most sovereigns would not be worth insuring for six months, we did not expect that the life of such a sovereign as ours, who rests her claim to reign on the happiness and contentment of her subjects, would be attempted. Hence such universal manifestations of sympathy. The Portuguese community of Bombay is not inclined to lip loyalty: it pursues its way in peace and contentment, without caring much what the other communities do. Still it would not do to let this occasion pass without conveying to Her Majesty our true feelings. Small as is our power, we do not yield a jot to any class in our loyalty to our sovereign. There was a time when our own class in Bombay and Salsette occupied a more prominent position than it does now. But that circumstance need not depress us, or deter us from giving vent to the feelings we cherish in our hearts towards our sovereign. I may add that there are people who take exception to our calling ourselves Portuguese, and carp at it, as they have done before, because we are not subjects of the King of Portugal; but I do not know how otherwise we should call ourselves. The sense in which we adopt the term is that we have been Christians since the time of the Portuguese dominion, whatever our origin may have been. It has been suggested that we should call ourselves native Christians, but that would confound us with converts to Protestantism and Catholicism, which we do not wish.

Mr. D. Fernandez then addressing the audience said.—I have observed a general tendency in different quarters of this city, as also in the island of Salsette, inhabited by our people, to express their sympathies consequent on the recent attempt on the life of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. In conjunction with Dr. Philip C. De Souza I took the initiative in the present movement, and am now glad to see the meeting so well attended. The address is ready for your adoption and signature, and will now be read to you by Mr. V. L. De Silva.

Mr. V. L. De Silva read as follows:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the undersigned members of the Portuguese community of the island of Bombay, and the sister island of Salsette, yielding to no other community in our sincere and innate loyalty, as British subjects, towards the Paramount British Rule, under whose benign care and protection we have the happiness to be born and to live, as our ancestors have done, most respectfully beg to approach your Majesty, through this our humble address, with the most cordial expression of our great joy and sincere thankfulness for the providential preservation of your Majesty from the hands of a villainous assassin. Your Majesty's long and benign reign of nearly half a century, as also the venerable age of upwards of six decades, and pre-eminently virtuous, exemplary, and unblemished life, have unquestionably endeared your Majesty with the most loving and dearly cherished ties and feelings of esteem and veneration to all classes of people over whose destinies Divine Providence has in its wisdom and righteousness placed your Majesty to rule, and it was with no common horror and consternation that the sad tidings of the dastardly attempt on your Majesty's precious life were received by all classes of inhabitants of this populous and flourishing city of Bombay and its dependencies, as also throughout the world, and the delight and gratification simultaneously imparted by the highly pleasing intelligence of your Majesty's providential escape from so imminent a danger arising from an outrage so dastardly enacted, but so propitiously foiled. It is now, therefore, our humble but earnest prayer that Almighty God may yet for many long years to come hold out His protecting hand towards Your Majesty's safe preservation, as on the present occasion, and otherwise prolong your Majesty's benign and glorious reign over the millions of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects throughout the vast British Empire.

We beg to remain with the utmost submission and respect your Majesty's most obedient and humble subjects, P. F. Gomes, Philip C. DeSouza, D. Fernandez, Nicalao DeAlmeida, Felix Leao, V. L. DeSilva, and several others.

Dated 29th April, 1882.

The address, on parchment, was highly illuminated. It was enclosed in a rich morocco casket.

Dr. P. C. DeSouza said.—The Portuguese community does not yield to any community in its affection and attachment to the person of this Royal Lady, and in its loyalty to the British Crown, under whose benign rule Providence has been pleased to cast their lot since the time Bombay was ceded to the English as the dowry of Princess Catharina de Braganza. Similar manifestations have been made by the many individual communities which constitute this large and important city, and it behoves the descendants of those who one time stood by the English in arms against foreign invasion to unite in offering thanks to the Almighty for having averted what otherwise would have been a wrongful calamity, and to express our joy at its frustration. In another place, when addressing on this subject, it was my privilege to have characterised this attempt as the freak of a madman, a man of diseased mind, and as conveying no political significance. My anticipations have been verified by the verdict of the enlightened jury who, true to the traditions of British fair-play and justice, declared the miserable wretch insane, and therefore unaccountable for his actions. With these brief remarks I place the proposition before you for your acceptance.—"That th address just read from the Portuguese community of Bombay to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, consequent on her providential escape from a recent insane attempt upon her life, be adopted, and transmitted through the usual official channel."

Mr. Felix Leao seconded this proposition, and it was carried unanimously. It was then proposed by Mr. Felix Leao, and seconded by Mr. N. DeAlmeida, "That the following gentlemen—Dr. P. F. Gomes, Dr. P. C. DeSouza, and Messrs. Felix Leao, N. DeAlmeida, M. F. DeEsperance, and D. Fernandez—be appointed to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the address through the proper channel." Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon. In the absence of the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy presided. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read by Mr. Rustomjee K. Khumbatta, the secretary, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

It was proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, and carried unanimously, that the report of the directors and the auditors' balance sheet from 10th January to 31st December, 1881, printed copies of which were circulated among the shareholders, be, and are hereby adopted. Proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Chowdri, seconded by Mr. Jairam Lukhmidas, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, John Gordon, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Papa, seconded by Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Kooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia be and they are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each for the year, the accounts be audited every half-year.

THE ORIENTAL S. AND W. MILL.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of share holders was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit presiding. The following is an epitome of the directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1881:—

The shareholders had already received printed copies of the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the company for the year 1881; from which they must have seen that during the year under report the Tardeo mill made a gross profit of Rs. 4,41,535-8-10, and the Colaba branch Rs. 1,72,469-7-8. From the gross profits earned by the working of the two mills the directors paid Rs. 3,14,600 as seventh *interim* dividend, at Rs. 55 per share on 5,720 shares, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881; and carried over Rs. 17,875 and Rs. 12,000 to the depreciation and fire insurance funds respectively. The directors had during the year under report ordered from England for the Tardeo mill new machinery costing Rs. 14,742-1-4, which they had written off against the profit and loss account. The shareholders were aware that in the report for the year ending 31st December, 1880, the directors stated that they had written off the loss of Rs. 52,500 in buildings and machinery destroyed by the fire which occurred on the 19th May, 1880, in the company's building formerly known as the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press; but that they had decided to write off in future from the profits of the company the cost of erecting a new building in place of that burnt down, and of replacing the machinery, which had been totally destroyed by the fire. The directors had accordingly built an entirely separate blow-room on the spot where the old building stood, the cost of which, together with the new machinery, &c., amounted to Rs. 43,752-14-8, which sum the directors had written off against the profit and loss account, leaving Rs. 8,247-1-4 still to be written off. Deducting the above items from the gross profit of Rs. 6,13,995-6 of the two mills, there remained at the company's disposal a sum of Rs. 2,20,079-2-6, including Rs. 9,053-2, the balance of the last year. The directors did not see the advisability of recommending to the shareholders the declaration of a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, until the actual loss sustained by the fire which occurred at the Colaba mill on 10th March, 1882, was finally adjusted and known. They had come to this resolve, seeing that the interests of the company would be better secured if the amount in the company's hands might be utilised towards the reduction of the loss the company might happen to bear in consequence of the unfortunate fire, rather than be distributed among the shareholders. This disastrous fire had completely destroyed the whole of the card-room machinery on the ground floor, and the spinning machinery on the first, second, and third floor. The weaving shed that was on the ground floor was fortunately saved from the fire though the looms were more or less damaged by fire and water. The stock that was on the ground floor, and on the first, second and third floor, was entirely destroyed. The whole of the building of the spinning mill, including grinding-room, was totally destroyed, though the block of the old blow-room was saved. The machinery and stock of the mill were insured for a total of Rs. 7,09,500. The day after the occurrence of the fire the directors communicated with the fire offices with reference to the company's claims. The claims had not been as yet finally settled, though the directors were glad to say that the insurance offices interested in the machinery and stock had made a part payment of 60 per cent. of the amount insured, and the offices interested in the building had also made a part payment as well. The company had therefore received in all Rs. 4,46,500 against Rs. 7,09,500. The insurance office had been busy with the final settlement of the company's claims; and until that was done, the directors were not in a position to say what loss the company would altogether sustain by the fire. The directors therefore trusted that with a view to meet such loss, as also with the object of meeting any cost that might be incurred beyond the amount to be recovered from the underwriters towards building a new mill in place of the one burnt down, the shareholders would see the advisability of adopting the recommendation to declare no dividend. As soon as the claim was adjusted and paid, and the loss ascertained, if the directors found that there remained a sum likely to be distributed as dividend amongst the shareholders they would declare the same; otherwise they would try their best to declare an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ending June, 1882, as early as practicable.

Dr. DaGama moved the adoption of the report, together with the audited accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1881. He said that it was prudent on the part of the directors not to have recommended any dividend in view of the fire which lately occurred at Colaba. It was satisfactory to learn that the loss would not be great, as they had already recovered from the insurance companies about four lakhs of rupees.

Mr. R. P. Bilimoria said that the shareholders ought to have been informed earlier of their position on account of the late fire at their mill at Colaba. Had the directors done so, the shares would not have been so much reduced in value. It was the suspense which brought them down to the low figure at which they now stood. The funds in the hands of the directors from which to declare a dividend were ample, the reserve of Rs. 7,31,000 being more than sufficient for working their mills. If the directors did not now declare a dividend, they would do injustice to the present shareholders, who had bought the shares in the hope of getting a dividend of about Rs. 60 per share. A large portion of the loss sustained by the mill had been already recovered from the underwriters, and probably the whole amount would be recovered.

The Chairman explained that they did not as yet know what amount would be paid in all by the insurance companies.

Mr. Bilimoria said that the loss, if at all, would be very trifling, and it could be easily recouped from the ample reserve fund which they had. The directors therefore, he hoped, would see their way to declaring a dividend, say of Rs. 30 per share.

Mr. Jehangeer H. Mody said that the shares of the Oriental Mill alone had not gone down, but the depreciation was just now common to the shares of all other mills. He thought that the directors had acted wisely in not declaring a dividend for the present.

Mr. Bilimoria admitted that the shares of all the mills had gone down, but he said that they were not reduced so much as 50 per cent., as was the case with the shares of their mill.

The Chairman pointed out that there were several items which could not be touched, but which were set apart under the heads of insurance and other funds.

An old shareholder.—Why should large sums be set aside and not be divided among the shareholders?

A voice.—Let the Chairman go on.

The Chairman, continuing said, the directors did not think fit to publish their report until the insurance companies had paid a portion of the moneys due to them. They did not know how much more they would be able to recover from the underwriters. Their resolution not to declare a dividend for the present was taken in the interest of the company. The directors, he said, were not such fools as to have withheld a dividend if they had seen their way to giving it. They were not responsible for any depreciation in the value of their shares; and the Chairman remarked, if the shareholders had the interest of the company at heart, they would have personally been present at the scene of the fire, and ascertained for themselves how matters stood. It was natural that the shares of every mill should go down, as the supply of cotton and cloth was in excess of the demand. The Chairman concluded by saying that the shareholders present might, without more ado, either accept or reject the report of the directors.

Mr. Liladhar Premchund said some of the shareholders were poor men and widows, to whom a dividend would be very welcome. As to rejecting the report, he said it was out of the question, as the Chairman could easily outvote those who were in favour of getting a dividend.

The Chairman.—We cannot declare any dividend.

Mr. Liladhar.—Let it be only Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per share, if you like.

Mr. Bilimoria then proposed an amendment to the effect that the report of the directors be adopted, and that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared out of the profits made during the year.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Baker said that instead of declaring a dividend, it would be better for the directors to apply the sum towards the reduction of the loss they might happen to sustain by the fire. The company was already in debt, and they should guard against incurring further debt.

The amendment was put to the test of a show of hands, and was lost by a majority.

An old shareholder.—No wonder the amendment is lost. You have brought here your office people to vote in your favour.

The Chairman.—Take care, Sir, of what you speak. I will turn you out if you speak more of that kind.

Dr. Da Gama's proposition, which was seconded by the Chairman, was then put to the vote, and carried.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

It was proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. B. B. Patel, that the Chairman and Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. Ardesheer Nusserwanjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. D. M. Jeejeebhoy, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1882, at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the directors, agents, and Chairman, after which the meeting dispersed.

BENGAL.

A PRIZE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has given a prize of Rs. 250, to be shot for by the Northern Bengal Rifle Volunteers.—*Indian Daily News.*

ENCOURAGEMENT OF STUDENTS.—The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are given in the *Calcutta Gazette* to the Maharaja of Darbhanga for his liberality in giving ten gold medals to students of the Patna Division who passed the several examinations of the Calcutta University in 1881-82.—*Englishman.*

STRANGE SCENE IN A CHAPEL.—There was a little sensational scene on Sunday last at the Methodist Episcopal Church. While the pastor was in the midst of his discourse, one of the congregation who, it is said, had shown signs of nervous irritability for some time, suddenly started up, and asked the reverend gentleman to vacate the pulpit in his favour. The man was soon removed from chapel, and, when taken home, bit his servant rather severely. Signs of violent mania presenting themselves, he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum, where he now is.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INDIAN CIRCUS COMPANY.—The preliminary performance given at this place of amusement on Tuesday evening, in the presence of rather a large native audience, can scarcely be pronounced a success. An European entered the arena, went through a few antics on horseback, and then made way for the performances of some native boys on the horizontal bar, which were very creditably executed. A trained pony was next introduced, a beautiful little animal, which seemed obedient enough in jumping hurdles, and through hoops. After this succeeded some feats (by a native equestrian) on horseback. He succeeded in tumbling off some five times in as many minutes amid the convulsive laughter of most of those present, and nearly succeeded in killing some of the audience. Some other displays were given somewhat after the same fashion, after which the performance came to a close.—*Englishman.*

SUICIDE.—A sad occurrence took place on Wednesday week last on board the Glasgow steamer Mandalay at Rangoon. Just as the vessel was leaving that port Captain Leslie observed that the chief steward, Mr. James Hamilton, was greatly under the influence of liquor; he therefore called him into his cabin and quietly pointed out to him the impropriety of his conduct, especially in the presence of so many passengers. Mr. Hamilton apologised to the captain, and said he was quite ashamed of himself, and retired into his own cabin. As the vessel had left the buoys, and before she come up to the pilot brig, there was a cry of "man overboard." Captain Leslie immediately went aft, and ascertained that it was the chief steward who had deliberately thrown himself over the taffrail. Buoys were at once thrown out, the steamer brought to a standstill, and boats sent out; but all to no purpose, for the man never rose, and the body has not yet been recovered.

NATIVE ATHLETICS.—On Sunday last, the 24th April, a walking match in connection with the National School came off, under the auspices of the Nation Society. Precisely at daybreak several competitors (about 34 in number) presented themselves, but eventually only 10 started from Calcutta for Barrackpore. The majority of these were students of the City College, the others attached to the Metropolitan College, National and Albert Schools, and the General Assembly's Institution. The first of the party arrived in Barrackpore at 7-15 a.m. The others between 7-30 and 8 a.m., whilst the last one performed the journey in the short space of three hours. On the arrival of the entire party at Barrackpore, they were treated to a sumptuous repast provided for them by the kindness of Baboo Hurro Kissen Sircar, late Commissariat contractor of that station. Here they spent a very pleasant day, and commenced the return journey at 4-15 p.m. The first of the competitors, Manick Chunder Gangooly, reached Calcutta at 6-30 p. m., and carried off the 1st prize, a silver watch presented by the Secretary, Baboo Nobo Gopal Mitter. The 2nd prize, a silver medal, was awarded to Toolseedass Monthro. Besides the above two prizes, there were four books awarded to the junior competitors, the first of which was won by Aushootosh Chatterjee, who arrived the first of the juveniles.—*Indian Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

FANATICS AT PESHAWUR.—The body of the fanatic who attacked Captain Fulford at Peshawur was burnt at the spot where the outrage occurred. Several men crept up to the guard of the 35th N. I. a night or two after the fanatic had been shot, probably with the intention of avenging his death, but they disappeared on the sentry warning the guard. It has been ascertained that the man's father committed a murder 18 years ago, and escaped across the frontier. It is believed that he has since died. We continue to receive hopeful accounts of Captain Fulford.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

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